Perfect — Perfect


# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1207. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.**

**Non-Arrival of the Asia.**

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 31—11 P.M.

There are as yet no signs of the *Asia*, now in her eleventh day. The night is very dark, and it has been raining all day. The weather is thick outside, and if the steamer is off, it is scarcely likely that she will come in to-night.

**Departure of the Foreign Legion from Halifax.**

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 31.

The American ship *William M. Rogers* has been chartered at Halifax to convey the Foreign Legion to England. She will sail about the 10th of August.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31.

This afternoon, the employees in the Pension Office presented the retiring Commissioner, WALDO, with an elegant silver service of plate, in token of their respect for him as an officer and courteous gentleman. Suitable addresses were made. [illegible]

**Commencement at the Wesleyan University.**

[illegible]

The annual Commencement of the Wesleyan University takes place to-morrow. The City is thronged with strangers. The poem before the Philorhetorean and Peithologian Societies was delivered this afternoon by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston. His subject was the Scholar's Hope. The Junior class of the Wesleyan University partook this evening of a very fine supper at the McDonough House.

**Steamboat Collision and Loss of Four Lives.**

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 31.

The steamer *Kentucky*, bound from Pittsburg to Louisville, came in collision last night with steamer *Telegraph No. 3*, bound from Louisville to Cincinnati. The former sunk almost immediately, in twenty feet of water, and four of her crew were drowned. The boat will probably prove a total loss. She is reported to have been insured in Pittsburg for twelve thousand dollars.

**The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.**

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 31.

The Mayor and Health Commissioners of Baltimore have visited Norfolk, and ordered that skillful physicians be placed on board both the Norfolk boats, to prevent any sick persons being brought on board, and with power to detain the boats or passengers at Quarantine, if necessary.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 31.

The aggregate number of cases of yellow fever in this city up to to-day has been twenty, and of deaths [illegible].

**Yellow Fever at Portsmouth.**

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, July 31.

The whole number of cases of yellow fever in this city up to Monday evening was 68, and the deaths 30. Great excitement prevails in the community. The infected districts are fenced in and the occupants have removed.

The frigate *Potomac* sailed on Saturday, and the *Constellation* dropped down to the Naval anchorage.

**Navigation of the Ohio.**

WHEELING, Tuesday, July 31.

The Ohio has risen thirteen feet, and business is quite active. Freights to St. Louis are brisk at forty to fifty cents, and the Cincinnati and Louisville boats are running at low figures.

## HAVANA.

**Sale of the Steamer United States—Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of more Colonists.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The steamer *United States*, after a long delay, caused by some misunderstanding, was sold last evening for $150,000. The sloop-of-war *Cyane*, WILSON, commander, entered our harbor on the evening of the 23d; the *Falmouth*, SHAW, is still at her anchorage. All well on both vessels. The British sloop *Eurydice* arrived also on the 23d, and the British brig *Arab* remains in port, in good health fore and aft—the Protectorate actions. The American clipper ship *Sky Lark*, DOW, master, arrived from Swatow with a cargo of 534 colonists, under contract for Messrs. PARDO, MACHADO & Co. These, with the 228 reported in my last, will be disposed of in the course of eight or ten days—buried among our servile population; ten per cent. of them never to return from the bosom Spanish Christianization and labor, to which they are introduced. So much for British policy studied in the East Indies, and put in practice here for deep laid purposes—which may not be realized—but the intention no one now presumes to deny. If defeated, it will be by the cuteness of Jonathan, not the power of Spain in protection of her own interests. Business as last advised—no change in our Staples or Exchange; Freights a little more dull.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing on the 25th July, gives the following items of intelligence:

Two decrees have been recently issued, which have attracted general attention. The first imposes a fine of fifty dollars for every "cedula" obtained more than there are slaves in the possession of the party obtaining the cedula, it appearing that extra cedulas have been obtained, which have been given to Bozal negroes, recently surreptitiously introduced into this Island.

The cunning of the Slave-traders will, it is believed, soon teach them how to evade this new decree. By the second decree the permits obtained by passengers to land are rendered passports for thirty days, to proceed by any of the railways to the inland portions of the Island. This latter measure is considered quite a boon, as, indeed, it will prove to our fellow-citizens who are in the habit of annually visiting Cuba as "Engineers" and "Sugar Masters" to assist in taking off the crop, and who have hitherto been too frequently detained in this city whilst the agent obtained a passport for them at a considerable expense and loss of time—so valuable to the mechanic and laboring man.

The ticket bearing the number 10,139 drew the $50,000 prize in the lottery drawn on Saturday last.

It is with extreme pleasure that I inform you that the Cholera appears to be pursuing a different course here, from what it has hitherto done in other lands; it does not appear to be spreading. I have not heard of a single case among private citizens during the past two days, and it is indeed well that such is the fact, for there have not been any extra regulations adopted to meet the "Tyrant." True, our streets are thronged at every corner with Policemen, but they are to a man, neither more nor less than spies over the actions of the suspected. A friend of mine, a harmless innocent young man, assures me that he was dogged about by two guardas civil, during the whole of last week, for what reason he is totally unconscious.

We have an addition of two hundred and sixty-eight Spanish soldiers to the previously large body of troops in this island.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Chinese have also arrived here within the last three days from Macao in China.

**Correction of an Erroneous Report.**

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.
No. 1 Depau-row.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Under the head of "Personal," in yesterday's DAILY TIMES the following notice appeared:

"DR. VALENTINE MOTT, we are very sorry to announce, is quite ill of intermittent fever, at his residence in Bloomingdale."

I am happy to be able to contradict the rumor, and affirm that my health is very good, and that I am at present at my residence No. 1 Depau-row.

I find it necessary to make this statement, as the erroneous paragraph has found its way into several other journals and country papers. By correcting this mistake you will oblige,

Yours respectfully, VALENTINE MOTT.

## THE CROPS.

**The Crops and Politics in Kentucky.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

The two most important and exciting topics in this section of the country at this time, are politics and the crops. The failure of the crops of last year, and the consequent scarcity and "starvation prices" of what has been for sale, have caused the people to feel, and take a deep interest in the subject; and I am rejoiced to say that never, within my recollection, has the prospect been better than it is now. The wheat crop, which is nearly as large again as usual, has all been harvested, [illegible] and the yield large. [illegible] is excellent, while [illegible] per barrel, is rapidly [illegible] is selling at $1 per [illegible], and I hear of its being offered in some of the adjoining counties at 80 cents per bushel, while flour is selling at the rate of $6 per barrel. Oats are also equally as good, and have been generally harvested, while corn is almost as good as it can be—well worked and well-stalked, of fine color, and is silking, tasseling, and getting into the roasting-ear state. Vegetables of all kinds, as potatoes, cabbages, &c., are correspondingly fine; and the fruit trees of almost every kind, particularly the peach, are literally loaded down, and bending, and breaking with the weight. The weather is quite seasonable—plenty of rain, and also of dry, open weather, in which to carry on farming operations.

As to *politics*, the country is divided between the Know-Nothings or Native Americans, and the Democrats, which are now the two great parties—the Whigs having generally been swallowed up by the Know-Nothings. The new Platform of the American Party takes well. The most prominent names for the next Presidency are those of Hon. LINN BOYD, among the Democrats, and HOUSTON of Texas. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and BELL and JONES, of Tennessee, are most prominent among the Know-Nothings of the South.

As to Congress, HENRY BURNETT, Esq., of Trigg County, Kentucky, the Democratic nominee, will, no doubt, be elected by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000 votes, over WILLIS G. HUGHES, Esq., of Union, K. N., his opponent. HUGHES is a talented man, and would make a highly creditable member, and is very acceptable to his party, but the District is largely Democratic, and they will stand up for BURNETT to a man. He is a young man, but quite talented, popular among his party, and acceptable to them.

Respectfully, OBSERVER.

**The Weather in Connecticut.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, July 30, 1855.

With us for the past two weeks we have had only two days when it did not rain. Haying has been seriously retarded, and what has been gathered, has been in a damaged state. Rye has been badly hurt—several fields in this vicinity have commenced growing since they were cut, and if this weather should continue a very few days more, I fear the very general rejoicing over an abundant harvest will be premature.

But let us not give way to unnecessary fears or complaints—trusting implicitly in Him who has promised that "Seed time and harvest shall not fail." W. I. P.

**The Weather and the Crops in Western New-York.**

*From the Rochester American, July 31.*

It rained heavily yesterday morning, commencing at 3 o'clock, and ending about noon. Sunday was a hot, breezy day, excellent for drying the wet straw, and arresting the tendency to sprout. A great deal of grain was cut on that day—the farmers to a large extent availing themselves of the opportunity for field work. Many have boarded hands for nearly two weeks, without being able to work more than two or three days in that whole time.

An interesting inquiry is, how much the crop is already injured—and a variety of answers is given, depending upon the feelings and observations of different persons. Some say—and have said for a week past—that the harvest is ruined. Others, that the damage is fifty per cent., &c. It is difficult to form any reliable estimate, as the extent of the injury varies with the circumstances of localities.

We passed a part of Saturday, and the whole of Sunday, at Avon Springs, during which we took occasion to examine, carefully, quite a number of wheat fields—all indeed that we could conveniently reach. We went through the standing grain, and among the shocks. We opened the sheaves, and inspected them thoroughly. We shelled out a great *number of heads gathered from sheaves, and standing* grain, in every variety of situation. The result was that we found very little that had sprouted—far less than we anticipated. We found no grown wheat at all among the uncut grain except where badly lodged, and none in sheaves not lying on the ground. The kernels, almost without exception were hard and firm, exhibiting no indications of sprouting and swelling. One or two small fields lodged close to the ground were spoiled, and the "scatterings"—(heads dropped among the stubble)—were more or less injured—about one out of three being grown. Men at work told us that what we saw was a fair sample of the harvest in the town of Avon. On the whole, therefore, we were brought to the conclusion that so far as that town is concerned, *the injury to the wheat crop, by the wet weather, is, so far, not material.* It may be worse in other places, though we know not why it should be. What the future may have in store, remains to be seen. Neither the aspects of the sky nor the indications of the barometer hold out much encouragement; and the spirits of farmers are as gloomy as the cloudy sky which pours its floods over the fields.

**The Wheat Harvest in Ohio.**

*From the Cleveland Gazette, July 30.*

Much alarm has arisen during the past week in consequence of supposed damages to the wheat by the heavy and continued rains.

Our business men have received numerous letters from various portions of the country, and the reports from nearly every part of central and northern Ohio, a portion of Indiana, and the southern part of Michigan, are truly alarming. *Only about one half of the crop in these localities has as yet been secured; the balance is in a very precarious condition, and some of it is already destroyed.*

We believe that in some instances, the statements were exaggerated, but from the way we have been blessed with showers here in the city, we have every reason to believe the reports to be correct. We took occasion to visit some fields, the furthest, however, not more than fifty miles distant, and we found about one half the crop had been secured in good condition, the balance, a part standing, part in bundles, and a part lying upon the ground, was more or less injured, having the most exposed portions of it already sprouted. Aside from this disastrous event, nothing has intervened to prevent a bountiful and almost unprecedented yield.

In certain cities of our favored land, additional to the practice of printing druggists' puffs on board fences, stone walls, houses, &c., the colporteurs have been bringing the same means of impression into their service, and printing on them Scriptural injunctions. A gentleman was lately startled, while passing through a street, to read upon a fence, "Take Hobensack's Liver Pills," and directly beneath it, "Prepare to meet thy God!"

A Vein of Cannel Coal of good quality has been opened lately at La Salle, Ill., and it is said that both Peru and La Salle are built upon extensive and valuable beds of this mineral. Some specimens of the La Salle Coal have been inspected by a practical miner, who speaks very highly of them.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

**Grand Council of the Indians of Michigan—Speech of Gen. Cass—Our Indian Policy.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, July 27, 1855.

Here I am in the midst of a Council of Indians, composed of delegates from the various bands residing in the State of Michigan. They are called together by the Indian Commissioner, with a view of coming to some common treaty arrangements, by which the various treaties heretofore existing shall be satisfied and merged into one general treaty, which shall grant lands to each Indian family for a farm; together with such pecuniary aid to their schools, and to their agricultural interests, as their circumstances may require. The delegations are from the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, of Michigan, and represent between 6,000 and 7,000 Indians. The wise and beneficent policy of the Government is to settle the Indians in large bodies, according to their own choice as it respects which band shall come together, and at what points they will assemble. And when they are thus assembled in colonies, to divide their lands to them in generalty, so that each Indian family or proper member of the tribe, will have his own farm in his own right.

This will break up the roving habits of the Indians, and by the foundation of agricultural communities, lead to regular citizenship, which the beneficent laws of Michigan admit. It is understood that the Christian Missions now among the various bands, will go with those among which they are carried on, and conduct their missions generally in the colonies to be established; and that religious instruction will be in the hands of the Missionaries, and probably the administration of the schools among the Indians also, with the concurrent approbation and action of the Government, or of the Indians themselves, so soon as they shall be sufficiently advanced in intelligence and civilization.

From sources of information which are perfectly reliable, I have thus sketched the policy of the Government. Indeed, the Indian Commissioner, Hon. GEORGE MANYPENNY, and the Indian Agent, H. C. GILBERT, Esq., both clearly and decidedly declared this policy to the Council.

We have now been at the Council four days, and have marked the progress of these difficult and delicate negotiations. We have observed the tact and sagacity of the Indians, influenced by two distinct and opposing forces—the one bad and adverse to the Government policy, and the other good and coincident with it; and have also remarked the candor and firmness of the Indian Commissioner and Agent. We are free to say that the gentlemen of intelligence and candor residing at Detroit were frank and cordial in their commendations of the policy and conduct of these officers of the Government. Gen. CASS declared that at last the Government had adopted the true policy, and that it was fortunately committed to an able and independent Commissioner, whose heart was in the work, and to an efficient agent cordially coöperating with him. In these declarations, Mr. STUART, member of Congress, concurred, as well as other gentlemen who were present.

The value of such measures as indicated above, and of such officers to carry them out, will be readily seen when it is remembered, that there is a class of white men among the Indians who desire to keep them in their roving wild state, that they may employ them in hunting and fishing, and get the products of their toil for a drink of whisky or a gay handkerchief. These men are opposed to the Indians becoming confined to the soil as agriculturists and wish them to receive, as heretofore, all their interest from the Government in money, which they instantly take from them for claims of debt. These men are at the Council in force, and have induced some of the Indians to ask for money instead of land. But up to this present writing the Commissioner and Agent have steadily declared that it was their policy to grant the Indians lands in Michigan, in lieu of lands granted to them for homes west of the Mississippi, and to which they have refused to go. And while I write, the Indians by bands are in consultation with reference to selecting the locations which they prefer. I have no doubt but that the Government will respect their choice, if they do not divide up in their selections into too many colonies. The policy is to have as few and as strong settlements as possible. When the Council is closed I may, as far as is proper, communicate the results.

It was pleasing to observe during the consultations, *that the Indians had made sensible progress* in comprehending the simpler elements of civilization. The influence of sinister white men lessened as the Council proceeded, and the Indians gradually came into the policy of the Government. They then with great unanimity requested that in granting them homes the Government would grant them *titles*, such as are granted to white men. The Indian Commissioner replied that this should be done, with some necessary condition which should prevent white men from obtaining the lands from the Indians. Some asked that their lands might not be taxable; but others declared that they wished to be like white citizens, and support the State. This policy will dissolve the bands, and make them individual Christian citizens.

Several interesting incidents and facts have occurred in Council. I will name one or two. In the midst of the deliberations, to-day, Gen. CASS entered the Council. His presence instantly produced a universal movement. The Council immediately suspended business, and the Indians crowded around the venerable man, and saluted him as their Father. One came forward as speaker, *and his speech was the eloquence of the heart.* The old General replied in a manner worthy of such a man; and, without having had any conference with the Government, his speech was coincident with *its policy, in every respect.* What he said was received with profound attention and confidence. The effect of his presence and speech was a legitimate triumph of a long life of honor and usefulness.

In his speech, General CASS alluded to the ruinous effects of whisky among the Indians, and advised them to banish it. Whereupon, one venerable chief rose and said—"When I hear that there is any fire-water among my people, I search until I find it, and then I pour it out on the ground."

No one could be present in the Council without observing the superiority of the Christian Indians over the Pagan in manners and dress and speech. And it was incidentally remarked that those bands have increased, among whom there had been for a long time an efficient Christian Mission; while those had decreased where there had been no such Mission.

Under the policy of the Government proposed above, I think the Indians of Michigan may be preserved, civilized and absorbed into the body of citizens of the State. A consummation devoutly to be wished. OBSERVER.

## THE TURF FOR 1855.

**The Trotting Season on Long Island—Another Contest between the New-York and Boston Horses.**

Since the beginning of April last the sporting world have manifested a lively interest in the trotting of fine blooded horses on the Long Island Turf. The season has been extended much longer than usual, and from the present aspect of matters will continue until Autumn, when the "Fall Races" will be announced. On Monday, the 29th inst., there was another exciting contest on the Centreville Course, Long Island, between the Boston horse *Chicago Jack*, and the favorite of New-York, *Lady Franklin*. The match was made for $2,000, two mile heats, to wagons, which are the same conditions as that of the former race. It seems *Lady Franklin* was the winner of the first match with the Boston nag, but the *Bay State* people were not fully convinced that *Lady Franklin* was able to accomplish the feat again, and therefore sought another trial of speed between the celebrated steeds. *Lady Franklin* was driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF in his peculiar style, which no person can imitate. The noble horse *Chicago Jack* was driven by Mr. BOYT. While the drivers were engaged exercising their animals up and down the home stretch, the backers of each horse were firm in their offers of even up, but the market soon changed, and the *Chicago Jack* stock fell off twenty-five or thirty per cent. The odds were $100 to $75 and $70 on the mare, which continued throughout the first heat, but was sure to once in her favor when starting for the second heat. The first mile of the first heat was most beautifully contested, as the horses were often side by side, and repeatedly half a length apart. It was indeed very closely contested, but *Lady Franklin* won the heat by a distance of some twenty yards, and did not appear in the least wearied.

Both horses looked in fine trim when receiving the word from the judges for the second heat, and the drivers appeared to let them do their best. However, the *Lady* was too speedy for her competitor, and of that fact, she fairly convinced the audience, by winning the heat without the show of any extra effort.

*The Judges gave their decision in favor of the* New-York horse, and the Bostonians now feel quite satisfied.

Annexed we give the summary:

H. WOODRUFF, names b. m. *Lady Franklin*........1 1
C. BOYT, names b. g. *Chicago Jack*..........2 2
Time....5.11 5.11.

On Friday of this week, a second trial of speed between the trotting horses *Hard Road* and *Major Rogers* will take place on the Union Course, L. I. This is a very exciting match, and we hear that some $15,000 is staked on the result.

## THE CENSUS.

**Census Statistics in this City.**

NINTH WARD.

| District. | Dwellings. | Families. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 563 | 1,264 | 6,669 |
| 2 | 622 | 907 | 2,121 |
| 3 | 327 | 796 | 4,496 |
| 4 | 313 | 714 | 3,674 |
| 5 | 393 | 936 | 4,782 |
| 6 | 547 | 140 | 6,366 |
| 7 | 370 | 600 | 3,700 |
| 8 | 322 | 712 | 3,479 |
| 9 | 287 | 658 | 3,286 |
| Total | 3,848 | 7,766 | 37,959 |

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

| District. | Dwellings. | Families. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 465 | 1,410 | 6,508 |
| 2 | 663 | 1,644 | 7,204 |
| 3 | 474 | 603 | 3,250 |
| 4 | 730 | 1,319 | 6,111 |
| Total | 2,332 | 4,857 | 23,075 |

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—The following returns of six out of the eighteen wards into which the city is divided, are all that have thus far been prepared by the Marshals:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth Ward | 12,388 | Sixteenth Ward | 15,471 |
| Thirteenth Ward | 14,686 | Seventeenth Ward | 5,460 |
| Fifteenth Ward | 6,473 | Eighteenth Ward | 2,686 |
| Total | | | [illegible] |

In 1850 the Fourth Ward had a population of 11,032, showing an increase of 1,356 in five years. The remaining Wards (Fourteenth Ward not included) comprise the late city of Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, (now Eastern District,) not including the Fourteenth Ward, which together had a population of 34,519 in 1850. The present census shows a total of 44,222, without the above named Ward, which will increase the total population of the District in the neighborhood of 55,000.

The increase in the Eastern District has not been as great as was expected, and in all probability the population is not as large as it was two years ago. This decrease is owing to the general depression of business in the different ship yards. Two years ago about 7,000 men were employed in those years, and at the present time there are not more than 1,000 men employed in all the yards.

The following shows the population of three out of the five county towns of Kings County compared with the census of 1850:

| | 1855. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| New-Utrecht | 2,730 | 2,129 |
| Gravesend | 1,256 | 1,064 |
| Flatlands | 1,620 | 1,155 |

OSWEGO COUNTY.—The following table showing the population of Oswego County, compared with the population of 1850, has been made up at the Clerk's office, and is probably correct. There has been an increase during the last five years of 7,312, carrying the population of the County up to 70,000.

| Towns. | Population. 1855. | Population. 1850. | Inc. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albion | 2,212 | 2,010 | 202 | — |
| Amboy | 1,172 | 1,132 | 40 | — |
| *Boylston* | *816* | *661* | *155* | — |
| Constantia | 3,364 | 2,495 | 869 | — |
| Granby | 3,768 | 3,368 | 400 | — |
| Hannibal | 3,051 | 2,857 | 194 | — |
| Hastings | 3,061 | 2,930 | 149 | — |
| Mexico | 4,080 | 4,221 | — | 141 |
| New-Haven | 2,015 | 2,015 | — | — |
| Orwell | 1,260 | 1,106 | 159 | — |
| Oswego Town | 2,763 | 2,445 | 318 | — |
| Oswego City | 15,808 | 12,205 | 3,604 | — |
| Palermo | 2,021 | 2,058 | — | 38 |
| Parish | 1,678 | 1,799 | — | 121 |
| Redfield | 798 | 752 | 46 | — |
| Richland | 4,026 | 4,079 | — | 53 |
| Sandy Creek | 2,278 | 2,456 | — | 183 |
| Schroeppel | 3,748 | 3,258 | 490 | — |
| Scriba | 2,967 | 2,738 | 229 | — |
| Volney | 6,482 | 5,310 | 1,172 | — |
| West Monroe | 1,196 | 1,157 | — | 1 |
| Williamstown | 958 | 1,121 | — | 163 |
| Total | 69,610 | 62,198 | 8,011 | 699 |
| | | | 699 | |
| Net Increase | | | 7,312 | |

The complete Census returns from Seneca County show its population to be 25,395, a decrease of 46 since 1850. Seneca Falls has increased 757 and Waterloo 257.

The following are the complete returns of the population of Rochester:

| Wards. | 1855. | 1850. | Wards. | 1855. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,350 | 1,053 | 6 | 5,325 | 7,661 |
| 2 | 2,636 | 3,030 | 7 | 4,600 | 3,330 |
| 3 | *4,490* | *4,491* | 8 | *3,947* | *3,920* |
| 4 | 3,326 | 2,511 | 9 | 7,205 | 4,600 |
| 5 | 4,761 | 3,705 | 10 | 4,701 | |
| Total | | | | 44,483 | 36,403 |
| Gain in two years | | | | | 8,080 |

**Dreadful Tragedy on Board a Ship at the Balize—Three Men Murdered.**

*From the New-Orleans Bee, July 24.*

The ship *Colchis*, Capt. DOUGLASS, left this port on Tuesday for Philadelphia, with a crew of eleven green hands. On arriving at the Head of the Passes, the captain found he could not go to sea with the crew he had, and telegraphed to the city for more men.

On Saturday evening the bodies of two men were found floating in the river by a vessel laying near the *Colchis*, and were identified as belonging to the latter ship. One of them had a horrible wound extending clear around the lower part of the brain, which had been given, from appearances, with a heavy, sharp piece of wood, or some other instrument, and also very severe wounds on the back, the thighs and the legs.

The other had no marks of violence about him. On being interrogated as to the matter, the mate of the *Colchis*, whose name is PETERSON, stated that that morning he had sent five men out to furl the gib, and that by a rope giving away they had fallen into the water, and but three of them had been rescued. This story was accepted, but the following day circumstances transpired which gave rise to strong suspicions that they together with another of the crew, had been most foully murdered.

On Sunday, the officers of the *Colchis*, having concluded to go out to sea, despite the inefficiency and small number of their men, the commanding officer of the revenue cutter, stationed at the Balize, came on board, for the purpose of examining the list of the crew, and on examining the roll found that three men were not present. The absence of the two above mentioned was accounted for, but the mate said he did not know what had become of the third man.

This led to suspicion in the mind of the commander of the cutter that there was foul play somewhere, and he instituted vigilant inquiry. That evening a Spanish oysterman was found, who informed him that a day or two previous, a sailor's chest containing a corpse had been given to him, by the mate of the *Colchis*, to take ashore and bury, that he had interred the body and was ready to disclose the place, and exhume it upon an order from the proper authorities. There are the best of evident reasons to suppose that this was the body of the missing man.

Upon the same facts having been made public, the Coroner of the parish of Plaquemines repaired to the spot and held an inquest on the two bodies which had been found, and a verdict was rendered that their death had been caused by some one or more of the officers of the *Colchis*. The names of these men were JOHN SCHMIDT and CARL DAVID; that of the missing man, —— ANTHONY.

Our informant states that the greatest excitement is prevailing among the pilots at the Balize in regard to the officer, and that the commander of the revenue cutter had refused to allow the ship to go to sea. But no arrests had yet been made. At the time of these occurrences, Capt. DOUGLASS, it is stated, was sick in his room. Capt. DOUGLASS, it will be remembered, is under bonds to appear before the First District Court, on a charge of manslaughter, in having caused the death of a 'longshoreman named PATRICK CALLAHAN, in the Third District, a few weeks since.

We may here add that the captain of the *Odessa*, which was towed down by the same steam-tug that took down the *Colchis*, stated that he had never seen men more brutally treated on shipboard than were those on the *Colchis* on their way down. We hope in our next number to be able to give some further particulars of this dreadful affair.

*From the Delta, 28th.*

An inquest was held on the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict that they had met their death at the hands of some persons unknown, on board the ship *Colchis*. The names of these last two persons were JOHN SCHMIDT and KARL DAVIDS, and the name of the other man who was missing, and who is supposed to have been carried ashore in a chest, was JOHN TRAINOR, and he belonged to this city.

The *Colchis* was prevented from going to sea for want of sufficient seamen to work. The mate is represented to have beaten and abused his crew inhumanly because they knew so little about the profession. Captain DOUGLASS, who, it will be recollected, was arrested here for the murder of a 'long-shoreman on his vessel, was confined to his bed from illness during the whole time, and knew nothing, it seems, of what was going on. The whole matter, we suppose, will be investigated in a few days.

## SWINDLING MADE EASY.

**How Mr. Tuckerman Schuylerized the Eastern Railroad Company.**

The following extract from the Report recently submitted by the Examining Committee to the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad, at Boston, concerning the robbery of the Corporation by its late Treasurer, Mr. TUCKERMAN, shows how that sort of thing is done,—as well as the extent to which it was carried on:

Generally we may say that during the whole period of the continuance in office of the late Treasurer, the correctness of his accounts, and the accuracy and competence of his method of keeping them, seem to have been approved by every Committee, whether of *Stockholders or Directors*, chosen or appointed to examine them, until at last, so late as July 10, 1854, a gentleman [illegible] and whose integrity is above all suspicion, certified in substance that, "having been requested to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company," he had "examined the cash account and found the items of payment properly vouched;" had "examined the postings of the entries from the journal to the ledger since July 1, 1850, and the accounts open in the trial balance of 30th of June, 1854, and found them correctly posted;" had "also examined the stock ledger and certificate books, and" found "the certificates issued had been correctly posted into the ledger, and that the number of shares recorded was 26,534."

In the last case, a gross deception was practiced upon the examiner, in his examination of the stock ledger, which examination was conducted in this wise: Mr. TUCKERMAN having previously marked on a sheet of paper certain amounts of stock held by the shareholders, and really and truly amounting in the total to the whole number of shares which should honestly represent the whole legitimate capital of the Company, handed said sheet to the examiner to be by him footed up, while the examination of the stock ledger was going on, and then, Mr. TUCKERMAN, having first checked and scored the ledger with private marks so as to prevent himself from blundering in his artful enterprise, read therefrom different sums said by him to be entered in the ledger as the whole number of shares standing in the names of all the shareholders. The sums so read off from the ledger by Mr. TUCKERMAN, amounted in all to 26,534, that being the whole amount of the legitimate stock of the Corporation, and the aggregate corresponding with the total of the various amounts of stock, marked on the list held by the examiner, he unhesitatingly pronounced the ledger to be correct, and the actual issue of shares to agree with what should be the whole outstanding stock of the Company. In short, all examinations of Mr. TUCKERMAN's books which have been made before and up to the time of the final catastrophe seem to have been commenced and carried on upon the theory that no fraud could by any possibility exist therein, but barely the mere chance of error; and each examiner relying on the frequent commendations of his capacity, and the much vaunted fame of his method of keeping accounts, seems to have allowed himself to have been lulled into entire confidence and unsuspecting trust; but, be that as it may, it is certain, that Mayor and lawyers, merchants and accountants, have been alike deceived. Is it too much to add that the blind have led the blind, and all have fallen into the ditch together!

And here let us ask what have been the real character and condition of the books kept by Mr. TUCKERMAN. He certainly kept no book which can be dignified with the name of cash book. Loose memoranda on the margin of check books, carried irregularly without much regard to dates or chronology from one book to another, pocket mementoes, and flying scraps of paper, seem to have formed the grand staple out of which were elaborated his journal entries, and we much doubt whether these loose and fugitive memorials were ever examined by any auditing Committee. Indeed, if they had been, they would have thrown upon the track no more light than sufficient to make the darkness more distinctly visible.

The stock ledger seems never to have been footed up, (nor, indeed, the dividend sheets prepared for the Stockholders,) by any Examining Committee. The balances of stock standing on the stock ledger do not agree with the amounts carried to the dividend sheets; and had, at any time, since the January dividend of 1847, the whole amount of stock standing in the name of Stockholders on the dividend sheet been ascertained by adding together the separate credits carried out against their *several names, an over-issue must have inevitably been* discovered, unless, perhaps, in an instance, when having first paid the whole dividend on all the outstanding stock good and bad, Mr. TUCKERMAN altered the dividend sheet so as to contain on its face only the *legitimate issue—a labor and trouble to which he seems to* have never thought it worth his while a second time to subject himself. The stock ledger shows an over-issue of six hundred and nine shares, while the last dividend sheet makes an over-issue of six hundred and sixty-three shares, amounting at par to $66,300, which sum, at least, we think, considering that some of the over-issue stock was sold by Mr. TUCKERMAN, at more than par, [illegible]

[illegible] opportunity to make fraudulent over-issues of stock, has been afforded to the Treasurer, by having with the Clerk certificates signed by the President—a practice by no means to be justified—especially [illegible] the adoption of a simple rule or by-law, providing that no certificates shall be signed by either officer, until each of them shall be satisfied that the parties in whose name it is to be issued shall be entitled to receive it, nor until the old certificates be returned and canceled, would, if fully enforced, cut off (except in cases of collusion between the President and Treasurer) all over-issues at once and forever. And the adoption of such a rule or by-law, we urgently press upon the attention of the stockholders.

Mr. TUCKERMAN declares that his first over-issue of stock was of five shares, in the year 1846, but of this we have found no trace on the books of the Company. The first *registered* over-issue brought to our notice, purports to have been made under date of September 17, 1846, and we regret to add, that it seems to involve a double fraud. It is a fraudulent transfer, ever, as we understand, *the assumed and fictitious* name of John L. Howe, of twenty-eight shares of the Company's stock to the Institution of Savings in Roxbury, as collateral security, to secure the pretended note of said Howe. On the dividend sheet of the January following said stock is entered as owned by said institution. The last over-issue of stock seems to have been consummated in August, 1854, by an over-issue of seventy shares, sold, we learn, somewhat under par. It is impossible, as we believe, to ascertain to a mathematical demonstration, the whole amount of stock over-issued otherwise than by calling in all old certificates and issuing new ones in their stead, a measure which we most cordially recommend; although we think there is ground for the belief that the over-issue will not exceed the amount above stated. [illegible] it would seem, that there is no over-issue of the stock of that part of the road known as the Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire.

The amount of notes put into circulation by Mr. TUCKERMAN, bearing his signature as the Treasurer of the Company, and for which we suppose it responsible, and the proceeds of which have been applied by him to his personal benefit, is represented, as near as we can ascertain, by the sum of [illegible]. We have not been able to satisfy ourselves when the first one of these notes was issued; [illegible]

[illegible]

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total of the embezzlements by Mr. TUCKERMAN from the funds of the Company, are at least as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount received by him from sales of over-issued stock, averaging at least par, say [illegible] shares | [illegible] |
| Amount received by him for over-issued notes, so far as ascertained | [illegible] |
| Amount of the Company's cash used by him, at least | 110,000 00 |
| Amount received by him growing out of the Company's [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other deficiencies not explained | [illegible] |
| Thus making in the aggregate the large sum of | [illegible] |

or nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, which sum he has abstracted from the assets of the Company, [illegible]

New what are the items and the value of the property so assigned?

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. An estate in Temple-street, Boston, already sold, netting over and above the incumbrance thereon | $8,000 00 |
| 2. Certain real estate consisting of land and house, the lands partly situated in Newton and partly in Brighton, valued by us over the incumbrance thereon, at | [illegible] |
| 3. Fifteen house lots on the Canton property, Baltimore, estimated by us from information in our possession | 4,000 00 |
| 4. Supposed value to each of his household furniture, mortgaged for the benefit of the Company | [illegible] |
| 5. Canton wild lands in Illinois, Tennessee and Ohio, of uncertain value, supposed to be worth | [illegible] |
| 6. A claim, now in suit, on a policy of life insurance, issued on the life of a Mr. Wilkinson, assigned for our benefit and supposed to be good, after deducting all law expenses, to the extent of | 7,500 00 |
| 7. A pew in the West Church, Boston, valued at | [illegible] |
| 8. One share in the Boston Athenæum, worth | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Add the penalty of his official bond | 20,000 00 |
| Making a total of | [illegible] |
| Which deducted from the whole amount of his embezzlements | [illegible] |
| Leaves a loss to the Company of | [illegible] |

We should state, however, that there are certain claims and rights appropriated by Mr. TUCKERMAN for the Company's benefit, of the nature of one of which *we are not, for prudential reasons,* by the counsel of the Company advised, and with regard to the value of the other we can form no opinion, though Mr. TUCKERMAN asserts with great, and apparently real, confidence, that from both of them we are yet to reap large returns.

It is known that Mr. TUCKERMAN had but little property—it may be a few hundred dollars—when he first became Treasurer of the Corporation; an accession thereto of a few thousand dollars, arising from his marriage, has naturally been absorbed in his family expenditures. What, then, you will ask, has become of the money abstracted by him from the Company's funds? Our reply to this question, though apparently honestly aided by him in our inquiries, is at best but an approximate conjecture.

| | |
|---|---|
| His real estate in Temple-street, he alleges, cost him in the year 1846, over and above the incumbrance thereon | $8,000 00 |
| His lands in Newton and Brighton cost him, as he says, in the year 1850 | 10,000 00 |
| His lands lying wholly in Newton, over and above the incumbrances thereon, he states, cost him | 5,000 00 |
| The building of his house, he represents, involved an outlay of | 7,000 00 |
| His loans to the above-mentioned Mr. Wilkinson, to secure which the above-named life policy was given, (said loans commencing in the year 1846 and ending in the year 1851,) amounts, he asserts, to | 12,000 00 |
| An investment of a kind and character, which, we are advised by the counsel of the Corporation, cannot be disclosed, even to us, without prejudice to the interests of the Company, and from which, we are assured, and have reason to believe, the Company may yet derive great benefit, involved, as Mr. TUCKERMAN declares, an *original* expenditure of | [illegible] |
| His investment in a patent for tanning leather, he says, cost him, moreover, an additional | [illegible] |
| We have assumed his expenses of living over and above his salary, (never more from this Corporation than $1,500 per annum, though increased by an additional yearly receipt of [illegible]) [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 10,000 00 |
| Thus making an aggregate of | [illegible] |

The balance of his deficit must be accounted for, if at all, by the payment of large sums of interest both regular and extra, and by his losses by speculation in the following stocks, to wit: The stock of the Baltimore and Wilmington, Reading, [illegible] and Vermont Central Railroad Companies, the stock of the Essex Land Company, and the Pittsburgh Copper Company;—and that his speculation in these stocks must have been very heavy, will be inferred from the fact that between the 17th day of December 1850, and the 13th day of August 1853, inclusive, the notes given by him to a single individual for money to him loaned on his stock pledges, amounted in the aggregate to the very respectable sum of [illegible].

Mr. TUCKERMAN declares that [illegible] he has no property concealed, [illegible] and it is highly probable that his losses on his stock speculations, and his other investments, his payments of interest and his expenditures for living, have been fully adequate to absorb the defalcation, large as it is, and larger, if it shall so turn out to be.

## SARATOGA GLEANINGS.

NUMBER FIVE.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

We were never at the Springs when the fashionable crowd on low ran on this occasion. It was quite sufficient for the boys to fill their glasses, and the crowd is now so great that one is constantly reminded of the pool of Bethesda, and the poor man who complained of being hooted because he could not use to go down with him into the water. Here we do not have to go down, as the water flows up to us, but if we are depending upon it in order to be healed, we might now remain on dryland, for it is almost impossible to get a drink, so great is the multitude. The morning drinks are changed with the gay crowd, and one is every day exclaiming, "Saratoga is the place of places, the Bodan-Bodan of Ameriqua!"

The time for dignitaries has arrived, and there is a goodly number to place upon my list, and there are probably many more here that I have neglected mentioning about. I now remember in a letter from Saratoga, not long since, that Mrs. RYAN was here, "and as much a fixture at the Springs as ever Mrs. NAAM was at Bath." For what purpose Mrs. NAAM visited Bath every one knows, I believe, and neither do I know for what purpose Mrs. RYAN does fit to come to this place rather than to any other watering-place; neither do I care to know. But I see people here reason after reason, who come for their health, but not being conspicuous in any way for wealth or beauty, nobody takes the trouble to misconstrue their motives.

There is DORSEY LINCOLN, of Boston, who has been here every Summer for more than forty years, and is certainly entitled to the appellation of *fixture*, if anybody is; but I do not see that it detracts from his dignity or his respectability. Neither his good sense nor Christian integrity has ever been impeached, neither do I imagine they have been in danger from any of the follies or vanities of Saratoga life. Very well I know him to be an example in all that is noble and good.

There is a notion, among a class of people who have neither right nor title, our desire to be called fashionable, that fashionable people are the representatives of all the folly and heartlessness of society. I have never yet seen any class of society exempt from folly, and if one wishes to be a faithful reader or chronicler, he will not confine himself to any one class. Some people think the religious portion of the community should have their faults carefully concealed, whatever they may be, lest religion should suffer from representing its professors as anything but perfect. Now religious people are not wholly good, and fashionable people are not wholly corrupt. Christians, as a class, are among the most refined and intelligent and gentlemanly of men, though I see many who have not the self-denial to eschew the vulgar practice of smoking and rolling tobacco like a sweet morsel under their tongues, while I really think to drink wine is no more genteel, and far less filthy. Therefore, I say they are not perfect. Their peculiar theories and habits, too, give them often a stiff and unwelcome air, which is not particularly heinous, and yet far from agreeable. A word in season now and then may do them good, and aid them to speak words in season more effectually. Among fashionable people, the faults and follies are of a different kind; but these may be found among them deep-thinking and deep-feeling and truly noble-minded and warm hearted people, who care less for the dress and display to which they indulge, than those who stand idle of and cavy and condemn.

There is another class of people who do not dress with taste, and do not dance at all, who are seemingly self-denying, philanthropic, and devout; who commit quite as much sin in gossiping about the dress and dancing of others. Mrs. RYAN is here, and so is Miss C. E. EKEMEN, one eminent in the fashionable world, and the other in the religious; yet, if one may judge from appearances, they are friends, and have many points of congeniality. In the subjects on which Miss E. is endeavoring to enlist all sensible people, they heartily agree, and those who buy her book, *Letters to the People on Health and Happiness*, will see these subjects are worthy the consideration of all thinking people, who sincerely desire the mental, moral, and physical elevation of woman.

We noticed Judge GRIER, of the Supreme Court, at the Springs this morning, and last year we noticed by his side his beautiful daughter.

General LUMAN is one of the *fixtures* at the United States also, and says he should stop there if he had to bring his own pork and beans, in order to have a comfortable meal. He is the gentleman whom your printers last Summer made me say was *pretty* blessed of dignified and portly.

It is three Summers since I first introduced you to this nice old Quaker gentleman, strolling to and fro upon Union Hall piazza. You will have to go very early in order to see him at the Springs, for he is one of those old fashioned, old school, "all of the olden time" gentlemen, who believe in

"early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

At least we presume this is the way he acquired health, wealth and wisdom, and if it is the way he acquired twenty also, we beseech all gentlemen to follow his example, for we have rarely seen all these qualifications so remarkably combined in one person.

Unless you have seen him and heard him I can give you no idea of this gentleman we are just going to meet, who greets you with such a hearty good morning, says something so funny you are ready to die with laughing, and walks on, without seeming to think how much you wish he would stop and say something more. It is GEORGE WOOD, of Washington, the author of *Peter Schlepmel in America*, which is reputation enough for one man, though it is said by those who know, that he is publishing another, called the *Modern Pilgrims*, which is to eclipse *Peter* entirely.

There is Mayor WOOD, drinking Congress-water. I should think it would have a peculiar relish and benefit for him, after breathing for a year the atmosphere which he is compelled to live in. And there is Mr. BRADY, one of his predecessors, and Judge MORRIS, of *habeas corpus* liquor law renown, and I imagine this same law will make a renown for many who would otherwise have gone down to posterity unknown and unsung.

Mr. DEMPSTER has been here a long time, but has not warbled a sing le note, and keeps himself so secluded that it is difficult to get a peep at him. But we are all hoping the unrivaled ballad singer will not leave without giving us an opportunity to revel once more in those sweet sounds.

Hon. FRANK GRANGER is always at the United States too, and always at the Spring for just half an hour before breakfast, during which time he is overwhelmed with congratulations, and are they are half though he disappears.

There are Assemblymen and Congressmen without number, and merchant princes—men who have traveled round the world, and men who are going a-travel. There are dashing Californians, who have made fortunes in "an incredibly short space of time," and no matter how; and there are plenty of quiet, unassuming cultivated people, who may have fortunes still, may not—nobody cares; in some way, they have acquired treasures of knowledge, which are of more value than gold, aye, than fine gold, and it is with these one takes comfort,—who make you in love with humanity. Then there are young men who are neither one thing nor another, except as they contribute to your amusement for an hour, of which class the old lady who is not much of an object is one, and the last interesting communication we had from her was that she was very little most, but lives mostly on vegetables. The rest of us are not so fortunate for our only meats but vegetables are scarce up to us in so tempting a state that we cannot resist, and if no vegetable seems to grow, it must be the condition of all who stay here. Our Saratoga correspondent need not make such beasts concerning place or people, as if it were possible for so insignificant a spot to vie with Saratoga!

MINNIE MYRTLE.

## FROM DOWN EAST.

"The Garden of Maine"—Rockland—Sea Views—The Mountains—Rockport—Quaddy—The Maine Furnace—Climbing the Mountain—Splendid Views of Penobscot Bay and Country Near—Wild Mountain Gorge and Lake—Another "Madden's Beach"—Lake Chickawaukee—Thomaston.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

THOMASTON, (Me.), Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

Notwithstanding the heat, which came upon us rather suddenly, our little party accomplished a drive yesterday through some of the loveliest scenery of Maine, called "The Garden of the State." From the hill eastward a fine view is obtained of Thomaston, its main street looking like a strip of forest, so well is it lined with trees; and the drive to Rockland is a very agreeable one. This compact little city, lying on the sea border—a long headland only shielding it from the mountain surf—presents a complete contrast to West Thomaston, of which town it once formed a part. The streets are busy with life and business; the inhabitants are a "fast" people; excitements of all kinds are rife, and you are immediately aware on entering it, that you are in one of the busiest of seaport towns; while the seclusion and extreme quiet of its neighbor is equally remarkable. Some of the lime quarries are close to the water. There is a large new hotel called Thorndike House, and another, we were told, is building. Thence we drove at the foot of the hills along the water-side, and obtained a succession of fine seaward views; now through scattering groves, now open—the smooth expanse sprinkled with islets, and a range of islands visible in the hazy distance, like the blue outline of hills on the horizon's verge. On the other hand the mountains rose in relief against the sky. Crossing several hills we reached Rockport, a village of considerable size, the dusky framed houses perched on rugged eminences, and overlooking ravines filled with spruce and pine woos. The surface of the ground is very rocky and uneven, and most of the houses are small; the place reminds one of some parts of Galena, and is equal in natural position. An inlet of the sea, which they call Goose River, winds through part of the town, fringed with small evergreen trees and brighter foliage, and there is a superb view of its entrance into the sea—the spacious cove, and the blue limitless expanse, with long islands in the distance. The mountains which we had approached in the morning's drive, towered into something like imposing grandeur before us. Turning from this exquisite prospect, which must afford a continual feast to eyes capable of appreciating Nature's beauty, we drove on, gradually ascending, and finding the country grow and more romantic, till we arrived at Camden. This small village lies close at the foot of the mountains, and upon a bay which is said to be the finest harbor in Maine. The road approaching it winds along the base of a rocky hill, with an abrupt descent on the other side to the water, over piles of moss-covered rocks and ragged trees. The Mountain House stands in the centre of the place, and all looks rural enough to satisfy the most fastidious fugitive from the city. Turning to the left, we stopped to let our tired horse rest at a farm-house nearest the mountain (it was a comfortable homestead, and we were welcomed by a highly respectable-looking elderly man, the ideal of a Maine farmer, who bade us alight, had our horse taken out, conducted us into the house, and brought us some cool, soft water from one of the springs near. The large kitchen, adjoining a small sitting-room, was the picture of neatness, its floor scoured to rivalry with the snowy cloth that covered a table on one side. The pen of America's most gifted novelist, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, might have described this picture of home comfort,—as a farm-house peculiar to New-England, for it has features like no other,—with the original character of its inmates. They stared when we talked of climbing the mountain, whose rugged acclivity seemed almost perpendicular, for the noonday heat was intolerable; but finding us determined not to lose what we had come to see, they directed us to climb the fence and ascend the hill to a red cow grazing at a distance, and we should find near there a stone wall, beyond which was a path leading upwards. The cow was so good as to stand still till we gained the spot; but some of our party declined encountering more fatigue and reposed under the shade of a tree, against a boulder covered with soft moss, till our return. The mountain side is covered with huge fragments of rock, from the crevices of which bushes and small trees growing, afforded a slight shelter from the burning sun; and the ascent, though very steep, was not difficult to those used to clambering. A little more than half way to the summit the shade ceased, and seating myself on a precipitous rock that overhung the sheer descent, I contemplated one of the most glorious sea-side pictures that ever enchanted an artist.

The whole expanse of Penobscot Bay, dotted near the shore with tiny wooded islands, sprinkled with sloops, and bounded in the blue distance by a faintly descried outline of elevated land, lay before me, encircling the peninsular landscape in front like a crescent, and extending on the right far out into the boundless ocean. On the other side the scene was embraced in an amphitheatre of mountains. The plain on which stood the scattered houses seemed directly beneath, with patches of woodland, clusters of pine cones, presenting a curious appearance as one looked from above into those compact groves, small inlets and a river flashing in the sun, and an extended map of farms, meadows and forest. Just below were two or three large tents of a traveling circus, drawing streams of the small population from the village, the music now and then floating upward in softened strains; and directly overhead was the bare and rocky mountain side, terminating in a conelike peak, on which a few straggling and blasted pines stretched their white denuded limbs into the sky. Thence a view may be had including seven or eight towns, and a circuit of many miles, with distant mountain ranges, a number of lakes in their depths, gleaming blue and bright amid the dark foliage.

Descending to the plain with difficulty, and sliding down the boulders, we took our lunch under the grateful shade, fanned by the seabreeze, and prepared for further travel. "You have not seen yet best scenery yet," said our old friend, the farmer; "You must go through the turnpike." So we drove around the mountain, which now frowned grimly in apparently inaccessible grandeur—(passing the circus—where some excitement was being produced by a venal father's selling his daughter, a beautiful little girl, to go with the company as a dancer)—and on for some two miles, entering the heart of the rock-ribbed hills. At the top of a formidable looking descent we alighted, and leaving our steed and carriage, walked on through the woods. We now entered a wild mountain gorge resembling the Delaware Water-gap, and scarcely inferior in impressive loveliness. At length, emerging from the woods, a magnificent picture burst upon our sight. A beautiful lake, flashing like a mirror, with several green islands on its clear bosom, lay nestled in the very lap of the mountains. The blue range on the opposite side sloped to the water's brink, richly wooded to the verge; while on the right the cliffs rose gaun and gray-visaged, presenting a bare and blackened surface, like a time-scathed wall bristling over the ravine. The deep forest skirted their base, and filled the valley with delicious shadow. On every side rills were gushing from the gems of the woods, and hastening to fling their tribute into the lake. In one place we found what must have been the bed of a mighty torrent in time past. The path of the vanished river was marked by large boulders swept down the mountain side down which it came with thunderous speed; the interlacing boughs of the luxuriant woods covered it with impervious shade, and from the cavernous hollow made by the moss-grown rocks, rushed a small stream with a noise like a cascade, echoed refreshingly through the still forest scene. It was "a spirit-stealing nook," where many Summer days might be charmingly spent; but we could only linger to sip up some of the delicious water in a rustic cup of birch bark, made by a sea captain of our party, for the day was beginning to wane. The Lake is about a mile in length, and nearly half a mile broad. The road lies close on its bank, shaded by bushes and trees to its extremity, and near this is the village of Lincolnville, from which it is named. Just before the head in the valley which disclosed it, the cliff on the right towers into a majestic peak some 500 feet high, and its stark front peers over the glen like the famed "Maiden's Rock" on the Mississippi. A fleecy, sun-bright cloud sailing above, seemed to rest on the black and barren mass, whose sullen front may have breasted a thousand times the lightning's shafts. The tallest forest trees reach but a short way up its perpendicular sides. Before as was a rustic bridge, and the mountain slope bounded the end of this gem of lakes. We longed to explore the caverns formed by boulders jumbled together, or to rest in the shade on the lake side; but time pressed, and we were fain to walk more rapidly than was agreeable, to regain our vehicle, left more than a mile distant.

We had heard much of a lake in the mountains, named by the Indians "Chickawawkee," from which much of the Rockland ice is obtained; but few of the inhabitants in the neighborhood seemed to know its whereabouts, and though within five miles of Rockland and Thomaston, it seems to be not much visited, and in no manner esteemed "a lion." It goes by the not euphonious name of "Tollman's Pond." After repeated inquiries, which elicited contradictory replies, and not a little wonder whom we intended to call on in that locality, and going a few miles out of our way, we came upon two pretty lakelets, either of which might have deserved the description given of the "pond" we sought; and as it was sunset, we resolved to pursue the road homeward. About two miles further on, we came suddenly in view of a beautiful lake a mile or so long, and a mile broad in its widest part. A pretty high mountain near one end, sent its wooded slope to the water; and its further shores were bold and wooded at intervals. The scenery much resembled that of Canandaigua Lake near its foot, and was quite as romantic. The approach of a storm made it more picturesque. Huge masses of vapor, driven up from the northwest, hung like a heavy curtain, rent anon by flashes of lightning, over one end of the lake, wrapping it in dense shadows while the sunlight played on its further extremity; the wind lifted this dark drapery in gray folds over the mountains, and I thought even the land of the glaciers could not furnish a scene of wilder beauty. We sought shelter at another neat homestead on the bank, and were hospitably received, till the passing of the storm enabled us to resume our journey.

I now take leave of this lovely region, most favorably impressed with the genial kindness and general intelligence of the residents of Maine, notwithstanding solitary instances like that of a gentleman of Bangor, connected with a literary institution, who complained with some indignation that a note written in the third person by a stranger, and addressed to him, *bore no signature!* R. V. N.

## The Jersey Shore.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

SEA VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

How the dog star rages, and has raged in your busy City, you know full well, Mr. Editor. How the hot sun has poured down upon your head daggings—how that scorching heat has been reflected back from the endless avenues of brick and mortar through which your melting, sweltering townsmen have to wend their ways—how long, hot days have been succeeded by hotter nights,—all these have been the theme and the complaint of the seven or eight hundred thousand mortals that have an existence within the narrow confines of Manhattan Island. Until a fortnight since I was myself a part and parcel of that seething mass—was a sweltering, roasted, troubled, and agonizing dweller in Gotham. I endured until endurance ceased to be a virtue. Through the first week of those heated terms, I found comfort in the diurnal study of your pictures of the serene and purified existence whereof others had a realization in the distance far away. But a week's reading of MINNIE MYRTLE's genial, quiet etchings of the enjoyments she could find amid the fashion and frivolities of Saratoga,—Q. Q.'s gossip of its more marked and masculine mannerisms,—INTERMITTENT's laudations of the mountain breeze from Sharon, and the even more refined and rarefied airs of its *distingué habitans*,—E. F. E.'s outlines, limned amid the hills and valleys of Maine,—CANONICUS's sketches of the beakers and breakers of Newport,—and H. J. R.'s quaint, random notes of a week in the Northern wilds, had so raised within me the thirst for roaming, that I inwardly resolved that I would have at least one dash at rusticating—that I would overhaul, myself, the ways and habits of the outer world, that appeared to be getting along so clever and joyously beyond the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Commonality,—I would forget for a month the fluctuations in breadstuffs, the siege of Sebastopol, the rise and fall of domestics, and the prices of stocks,—would bury in my old desk all recollections of Wall and Pearl and Broadway, and thereabouts, by making a running effort for exemption from business pursuits.

Where there's a will there's a way. I had enough, and to spare, of the will—the way was not so abundant—the means not at all superfluous. The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, so I must temper my wanderings by the shorn profits that cut so slight a figure on the right margin of my ledger. Nothing in Euclid was half so clear as that, and so I betook me to the guides to guide me on my way, and gave heed to the "Summer Retreats" whereof the advertising columns of the TIMES make proper mention. There was Newport, and Saratoga, and Sharon, and Trenton, and Niagara, and the White Mountains, and the Northern Lakes, and far away the boundless prairies—but for the wants, and the habits, and the capacities of a new beginner, all these were not. I must make my first flight within a narrowed circuit, or like the undedged bird I should be lost forever.

The shores of the Sound, the banks of the Hudson, or at farthest the sea-coast of the Jerseys, must be the length and breadth of my offending. Short time and a narrow range for choosing, speedily brought certainty out of uncertainty.

"The sea, the sea, the boundless sea,
The blue, the fresh, the ever free,"

should charm me with its music, awe me with its roar, refresh me with rich, balmy breath. A timely notice in the TIMES, promising a rare combination of mountain scenery, a boundless range of surf and river bathing, and withal good shelter, for the Sea View, on the Highlands of Navesink, settled my last doubt. I had a dim remembrance of the Navesink, as has probably every other New-Yorker, and had somehow cherished therewith an indistinct notion that it was the great stereotype whereform upon all our hostelry pouches, our bunches of dusty radishes and early turnips, our long, green, unbroken watermelons, with their chaste, the range, great-eyed, round-ribbed little nutmegs—and that all these were the product of the wonderful care and patient toil of many a natural and robust farmer, who had inherited their delicacy, their substance and their rotundity from the old Dutch stock whereby the Jerseys were originally peopled. Visions of all these in their full freshness came fragrantly across me as I embarked on the steamer *Ocean Wave*, that promised in two hours to land me at my hoped-for haven safe and in good condition, "the dangers of the seas excepted." Time and tide wait for none, but the *Wave* does wait for tide and time. When both served her purpose she gently glided out from the long pier at Jay-street, picked her dubious way through the forest of shipping that studded the upper bay, hugged close to "old Long Island's sea-girt shore," until she had passed through the Narrows and gained the open waters of the lower bay, and then west, southwest, for the intricate windings of Shrewsbury inlet. Amid the scenery of the route thus indexed—and the innumerable vessels that are going down and coming up from the great deep beyond—two hours seem but a brief lapse of time, and so pleasantly passed the panorama of commerce and agriculture before me, that "all ashore for the Highlands" was sounded before I had fairly realized my flight from the boundless continuity of brick rows that had so many years encompassed me about. Perhaps there were other reasons for this speedy flight of time—this unnoticed passage over the waters. Perhaps within a looking distance of a near-visioned mortal, there was

"A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records—promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

But of these, more anon. Of our quiet walks over the beach, "that ladye faire and I," those dreamy moonlight evenings—of what she has told me now and then of terrible shipwrecks when the rude blasts of Winter lash into fury the wide waste of waters that now sparkle and glimmer in the noon-day sun like a broad sheet of melted gold—of the fleet of ships that pass daily to and fro—of the lighthouse and the light that glimmers through the chamber windows of the cottage where I write—of the legends that cluster thick around the rugged mountains of the Highlands,—of all these, as time serves and opportunity prompts, I hope to make mention. But now the wind is fair and the black eyes invite me to a sail—who could resist such a combination? Not LEO.

## A Trip to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Acting upon the impression which I have generally found to be true, that what interests *one* person will perhaps interest *many*, I have ventured to jot down a few things which I have seen in a most varied and pleasant trip to this most remarkable and most beautiful city.

In company with an old and esteemed friend, I left New-York on Friday morning, in the New-York and Erie Railroad Express Train for Dunkirk. As I shall have something to say elsewhere of the *details* of that journey—of the magnificent scenery which we passed through—of the crops which were awaiting the sickle—of the miles and miles of lumber which we passed on our way to Lake Erie, etc.; of these I shall speak hereafter.

For the present, let it suffice to say, that we arrived at Dunkirk,—*four hundred and sixty miles*, at not a late hour in the night—it lacked something of 12 o'clock—and at the precise moment prescribed by the "time-tables," which embrace that whole distance! Think of *that*, you some-time stage-coach travelers through the central portion of our State!

Well—after a quarter of an hour, in which we took a sandwich and a piece of well-baked apple-pie, we entered the cars of the South-Shore Lake Railroad for Cleveland. We arrived at that beautiful and flourishing city at a little after 5 o'clock in the morning. I awoke from my "catnap" in the cars a little before 4 o'clock. The still waters of Erie, tinted with the light which heralded the advancing sun, looked so much like the sky itself, that I didn't observe that we were close by the lake, whose rim was

"—— like the wide ocean,
Girdled by the sky."

But then we were within ten miles of Cleveland,—upon that level lake plateau, than which nothing could be more beautiful. Everywhere on the right, (as we gazed "sleepingly" out of the morning cars,) stretched toward the green waters of the lake fields wide, and long, and rank in growth of wheat, and corn, and oats. OATS! If there should be a horse in Ohio, hereafter, with uncovered ribs, hold no converse with his owner!

Arrived at Cleveland, we found ourselves, after a hasty breakfast, on board the cars of the Cincinnati and Cleveland Railroad, as far as Shelby; passing a region of country which requires only careful cultivation and "clearing up" to be second to none in the State.

At Shelby we changed cars for those of the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, which soon conveyed us to Newark, a large and flourishing town, whence we took private conveyances to Somerset, Perry County, a rich and fertile agricultural region, and *full* of iron and coal mines of the richest description, and more approachable for mining purposes than any other in the United States. As I visited these several mines in person, and examined them with the most careful attention, you will perhaps permit me to describe their character and situation to your readers.

But first let me mention the means by which these surpassingly rich treasures from the bowels of the earth are to be made accessible to the public. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, when completed, will be the medium by which all this will be accomplished. This road, of which Messrs. SILAS SEYMOUR, MOORE & Co. are the energetic contractors, runs from Newark to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. Forty-four miles, from Portsmouth to Jackson, are already completed, and doing a very large and paying business, in transporting the pig-iron which is made from the abundant iron ore, of the best quality, found at different places along the line of the road—at its upper half, especially. The ninety miles of this road, now under construction, are far advanced—and will, when completed, do an extensive business in transporting coal and iron, and the abounding agricultural productions, which are the wonder and admiration of the traveler along every mile of the route. The road passes through the flourishing villages of Somerset, Logan and M'Arthur, the county-seats of Perry, Logan and Vinton—the very best of the mineral region of Ohio. It connects at Newark with the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, running from Newark to Sandusky City and Lake Erie—a distance of 126 miles—and also at the same place with the Zanesville and Columbus Railroad, and at Shelby with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Moreover, it connects at M'Arthur with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and at Jackson with the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.

Such are the connections and such the road that will open to the use of thousands upon thousands, hereafter, the mineral riches that now sleep undisturbed in the beds of ore and coal of a thousand hills—hills, too, of easy slope, and, unlike other mining regions, not unapproachable, but with all their treasures below, covered with fertile soil, and waving with luxuriant crops of corn and wheat and oats on their very summits.

Of the towns here, it is hardly necessary to speak. Blair Tomlinson, of the most solid architecture, constructed of brave stone, are built and building in all the coloured copper. Iron doors, 16 high and broad beside, are seen all along the line; and pig-iron piled up like the long piles of cord-wood for railways, is seen upon the sides of the roads, and crowding the available spaces about the depots. The iron is literally inexhaustible, and pronounced by the best practical iron-workers to be of the very richest quality—in the words of one of the most extensive, being "worth five dollars more per ton than any other pig-iron brought to the market at Pittsburg."

The coal mines are *wonderful*. That is certainly the least that can be said of them. Although I saw several mines—in fact, they are to be seen in all directions, "cropping out," as it is called, from the easy slopes of entirely accessible hills—I visited but one, which was at Straitsville, in the County of Perry. I shall endeavor to describe it to you, and the description of this one will answer for all in its immediate neighborhood, which present the same general characteristics.

The vein of the Straitsville mine is on the side of a high hill, of a gradual slope approached by a good road, with a slight descending grade. The mine opens on a level with the road, and you enter it as easily as you could go in at the door of a house. We took candles, and penetrated the mine some three hundred feet. For twelve feet up and down, on both sides, is the first extraordinary view of the most beautiful coal I ever "set eyes on." The magnitude of the deposit is wonderful; for beneath this vein there is another of kindred extent, containing the same kind of coal. It quarries in blocks that are positively handsome to look at. Take a sharp one, or knife, and it will split like a piece of pine into long pieces; and you hold one of them in the flame of a candle and it takes fire instantly, and it burns with a bright blaze, like a pine torch! And so clean is it that you may rub a cambric handkerchief upon the split pieces, and it will not soil it in the least. It makes the very best of coke for making iron, being superior, in the proper qualities, to charcoal, as two to one. It is estimated from actual survey, by experienced and practical miners, that there are eighteen thousand tons to the acre in one tract of this coal region, equal to an amount of *twelve millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand tons!*

But I am making my letter quite too long. Let it suffice to say, that after crossing Eastern Ohio, amidst superabounding agricultural and mineral fertility, we arrived "by rail" at Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, four hundred miles from Pittsburg, and one hundred and twenty from Cincinnati, for which latter place we took boat, and here we are.

What a *wonderful* place in Cincinnati! Distrust nothing that is told you of it, for its marvelous extent and *astonishing New-Yorkness* can scarcely be exaggerated. In its streets of tall, wide, and architecturally *distingué* buildings, believe me, it has not its equal out of New-York, that *I have ever* seen. Its numerous public buildings, also, are in keeping with all this.

One of the largest, most symmetrical, most architecturally beautiful hotels in this country, is the "Burnett House," of which Mr. A. B. COLEMAN, (a brother of our friend of the best hotel in New-York,) is the proprietor. It is larger than the Astor House; its dining halls are more extensive, its general halls are wider, its rooms larger and more numerous, its marble floors, and tiled halls, and pillared bar and reading rooms of superior dimensions; its fitting up, in furniture, &c., is rich in the extreme, without a particle of gaudiness in any portion of the vast edifice. As I shall have something more to say of this hereafter, I "dry up" for the present.

I have been down the Ohio to Louisville; I have been in "Good old Kentucky"—I have seen much of its society, for a short sojourn; I have been in Indiana, with an eye as open as any man's can be, riding on an engine or in the open baggage-car, where one can *see* something; and of *what* I saw and heard, I hope to say something more in detail in the September number of the "OLD KNICK."

## Hamilton College—Its History—Recent Commencement, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

CLINTON, N. Y., Monday, July 30, 1855.

Before giving an account of the Commencement exercises at this College, it may be well enough to correct an error which has crept into *Harper's Gazetteer*. Under the article "Clinton," it is said "this village is the seat of Madison University, formerly Hamilton College, now under the control of the Baptists, formerly of the Presbyterians." Then follow the statistics appropriate to Madison University. Now the graduates and friends of Hamilton College would not think of claiming the honor which belongs to their Baptist neighbor, a much younger, yet highly respectable institution, the neighboring village of Hamilton. We presume our friend HARPER would not think of claiming to be either the owner or manager of Harper's Ferry. Certainly he ought not to be sympathized with as the "Blind Harper." That would be as absurd as to really believe that Dr. WARREN was the inventor of "Warren's Blacking," the author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, and died at Bunker's Hill. But really this confusion of names which is common in this country, ought not to extend to our literary institutions. Hamilton College is at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Was founded in 1810. Its original founder, when an Academy, was SAMUEL KIRKLAND, the famous Missionary to the Oneidas, and the friend of SHENANDOAH. It was named Hamilton by its early Trustees, who were among the strong Federalists of central New-York, and were the especial admirers of ALEX. HAMILTON. HAMILTON himself contributed largely to the funds of the Academy. Its corner-stone was laid with great parade by Baron STEUBEN. Its first President was the venerable Dr. AZEL BACKUS, so famous in Connecticut as the *leader* of THOS. JEFFERSON, and who, when arrested at Bethlem, rode on to Hartford before the Sheriff so fast that the officer cried out, "You ride as if the Devil was after you." Looking behind him, the orator replied, "*He is.*" Dr. BACKUS was a man of whom it has perhaps been somewhat coarsely said, "He was as big as a hogshead, and *full* of *emotion*."

Its successive Presidents have been Drs. HENRY DAVIS, DWIGHT, PERRY and NORTH, all of them men of ability and scholarship. Its Alumni number 1,108, many of them eminent for scholarship and usefulness. Rev. Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, of New-York, and ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, need no eulogy.

Although, by the terms of its charter, it is expressly provided that no question of religious faith shall determine the election of its officers, yet the College, from its foundation, has been Calvinistic, and its officers have been mostly of the Presbyterian faith. Certainly *Genesis* has not been the *sine qua non* of its religious character. We venture to say that no literary institution in this country has a more beautiful location. It commands a prospect of more than fifty miles of the most cultivated portions of central New-York.

Its mineralogical collection is much the most extensive in this State. Its libraries number 11,000 volumes. A gymnasium, and a laboratory, with all the modern improvements, have recently been erected. An observatory building is nearly completed. The telescope, now making by Messrs. SPENCER & EATON, will be the first equatorial made in this country, and will be one of the largest in the world. The grounds about the College have recently been much improved by walks and trees, and will be still further beautified. Hamilton College finds enough in its history and its present great prosperity to shine the patronage of the State, and to increase the attachment of its Alumni. It is too bad to impose upon the friends of Madison University, at Hamilton, the burden of sustaining the appearance of an institution like Hamilton College, at Clinton.

As to the recent Commencement, the inaugural address by Prof. GUYOT, on Sunday afternoon, exhibited, in what might be called, without exaggeration, a masterly style, the necessity of a religious education permeating and vivifying all our physical, intellectual and moral development. The doctrine was illustrated with great learning, from the history of philosophy in all times. The address was one of great refinement of thought and logical power.

Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York Evangelist, addressed the Theological Society on Tuesday evening, on "Moral Intrepidity," as the essential of our times. The address was admirable in manner and matter; interesting and useful.

The Prize Declamation, on Monday evening, has never been surpassed, even at this College, so famous for its elocution. The speaking of the young gentlemen was remarkably manly, forcible, graceful.

The prizes were awarded by Hon. JOHN FINE, of Ogdensburg; Prof. WOOTSWORTH, of Albany; and Rev. Dr. CORNIT, of Oswego, to W. W. THOMAS and AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT, Freshmen; A. V. PUTNAM, of New-York; and HERRICK JOHNSON, Buffalo, Sophomores; WM. EMMAN, Reading, Penn.; and C. E. STRESING, Waterford, Sophomore.

The meeting of the Alumni, Hon. ALBERT CLARKE, of New-York, presiding, was addressed by Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of Albany, on the Relations of Politics and Christianity. The Doctor is evidently no high churchman in his politics or creed. He believes if our parties are not managed by the saints, they will be by the sinners, and we think he is right. His address was exceedingly well received, as it deserved to be. The Poem, by Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, of Brooklyn, gave evidence of considerable poetic talent, which if developed will lead the author into the higher regions of Parnassus, we hope and believe.

Hon. JOHN FINE, of Ogdensburg, addressed the Literary Societies Tuesday evening, on the Life and Character of Lord BACON. The Judge spoke without a manuscript, "just on the boys do" upon the stage. His manly form, his venerable head, and his graceful action, gave much interest to this address. It was a very finished performance in every respect—considering Lord BACON as a man, as a politician, lawyer and philosopher. We cannot speak too highly of the Poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca. It was as rich as jewels and gold; full of most exquisite pictures—some of them worthy of KEATS or SHELLEY. We do hope the gifted author will not smother the flowers of poetry beneath the dust of legal lore.

The occasions of Commencement Day should not be spoken of as College Commencements usually are; those who heard them were not merely pleased with them as indicating promise, but delighted and profited. The literary culture, the maturity of thought, and the self-possession of the young men, we have never seen equaled. The valedictory oration was by S. WALKER SPONSLER, of Moulins, on the "Narrowness of Human Knowledge."

The CLARKE Rhetorical Prize was given to JOHN E. BURNS, of Friendsville, Pa.

## The Early Days of Hon. Edward Everett.

At the Sixty-sixth Annual School Festival which took place in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday last, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered an address, from which we take the following interesting extracts relative to the educational advantages he enjoyed in early life:

"It was fifty-two years last April since I began, at the age of nine years, to attend the reading and writing schools in Boston, Dorchester-street. The reading school was under Master LEWIS, (for Young America had not yet repudiated that title,) and the writing school was kept by Master THOMPSON. Master LITTLE, in spite of his name, was a giant in stature—six feet four, at least—and sometimes wielded to the past. He struggled earnestly against the change then taking place in the pronunciation of u, and insisted on our saying *cooncumber* and *cooter*. But I suspend, under his tuition, what was thought in those days a very valuable knowledge of LINDLEY MURRAY's abridgement of English grammar, and at the end of the year could parse almost any sentence in the *American Preceptor*. Master THOMPSON was a writing master of the old school. He set the copies himself, and taught that beautiful old Boston hand-writing which, if I do not mistake—but, in the march of innovation, (which is not always the same thing as improvement,) been changed very little for the better. Master THOMPSON was advanced in years, and had found a qualification for his calling as a writing master, in what might have seemed at first to threaten to be an obstruction. The fingers of his right hand had been contracted and stiffened in early life, by a burn, but were fixed in just the position to hold a pen and a penknife—and nothing else. As they were also consistently contracted, they served as a convenient instrument of discipline. A copy badly written, or a blotted page, was sometimes visited with an infliction which would have done no discredit to the beak of a bald eagle. His long, deep cleak was a perfect curiosity-shop of confiscated balls, tops, penknives, marbles and jewsharps—the accumulation of forty years. I desire, however, to speak of him with gratitude, for he put me on the track of an acquisition which has been extremely useful to me in after life—that of a plain, legible hand. I remained at those schools about sixteen months, and had the good fortune in 1804, to receive the Franklin medal in the English department. After an interval of about a year, during which I attended a private school kept by Mr. EZEKIEL WEBSTER, of New-Hampshire, (not on occasion of his absence, by his ever memorable brother, DANIEL WEBSTER, at that time a student of law in Boston,) I went to the Latin school, then slowly emerging from a state of extreme depression. It was kept in School-street, where the Revolutionary Hall now stands.

The standard of scholastic attainment was certainly not higher than that of material comfort in those days. We read pretty much the same books—or of the same class—in Latin and Greek, as we read now, but in a very cursory and superficial manner. There was no attention paid to the philology of the language—to the derivation of words from their radical elements—to the question of construction—still less to prosody. I never made a hexameter or pentameter verse, till years afterwards, I had a son at school in London, who occasionally required a little aid in that way. The subsidiary and illustrative branches were wholly unknown in the Latin School in 1805. Such a thing as a school library, a book of reference, a critical edition of a classic, a map, a blank-bound, an engraving of an ancient building, or a copy of a work of ancient art, such as now adorn the walls of our schools, was as little known in the shape of telegraph. If our children, who possess all these appliances and aids to learning, do not greatly surpass their parents, they will be much to blame. At this school in 1806 I had the satisfaction to receive the Franklin medal, which, however, as well as that received at the English school in 1804, during my absence from the country in early life, I was so unfortunate as to lose.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—One of the trains from Rochester for Buffalo, on Saturday, ran over a man near the Chili Station, killing him almost instantly. He was walking along the track on a curve, and was not seen until the engine was near him. After the man was struck and thrown from the track, the train was stopped and backed down to where the mangled body lay. Both legs and one arm were broken, and his body was literally stripped by the engine. The corpse was taken to the Station-house near by, and a coroner was sent for to hold an inquest. Nothing was elicited to show who the man was, and so far as we can learn, his body has not yet been identified. He was about five feet six inches high, of light build, sandy moustache, and dark hair. Only one dollar in money was found upon him, and that in a Michigan bill.

The jury found that deceased "came to his death by injuries received from a locomotive while carelessly walking on the track of the New-York Central Railroad." The unfortunate man was probably a traveler short of funds

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

### Harper's Story Books.

[illegible] books, are greatly [illegible] than we were young. At that time what [illegible] called "Juvenile books" (meaning [illegible] books for youth,) were [illegible] between. To be sure there were the [illegible] *Vicar of Wakefield*, bold *Robinson Crusoe*, the capital travels of *Rolando*, the captivating *Arabian Nights*, and half a dozen others, which charm youth and age alike; but books expressly calculated to instruct while they amused, were few indeed. Miss EDGEWORTH's stories were and are capital, and so was *Frank*,—there was excellent reading in *Sandford and Merton*, also,—but the utilitarianism with which these were crammed, was rather repulsive than attractive.

The great error in children's books of a former day was this—they were written *down* to the presumed capacity (or incapacity) of youth. Now, any one who is familiar with children knows that, in conversing with them, if there be any one thing particularly distasteful to them, it is the being talked down to. Children are quicker and more sagacious than grown people generally imagine. Talk to them and write to them as you would talk and write to and for adults with limited education, and you will set them *thinking*—which is the great point to be gained. To a child of six or seven years old, you would not use such nonsense as the baby talk of "Georgy-porgy shall ride in his [illegible]." This boy or girl would think you foolish. Just as absurd is it, when writing for children of from seven to twelve years old, to address them as if they really were ignorant of the commonest things, until you condescended to take them in hand. Comparatively speaking, a child of ten years is better instructed and has thought more than a man or woman of twenty. This may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact.

*Harper's Story Books*, of which nine monthly volumes have appeared, strike us as being precisely what young people can read with pleasure and advantage. They consist of tales, narratives, and biographies, each containing 160 pages, with about fifty engravings, well designed and engraved, and carefully printed on excellent paper. JACOB ABBOTT is the author, and certainly has exhibited tact as well as marked ability in the production of a series of books which parents as well as children may read with satisfaction. They are the best children's books ever published. They wisely avoid the introduction or discussion of religious topics, yet are such as Christian parents may unhesitatingly place in their children's hands. Nine numbers have already appeared. Their respective names are:

1. Bruno; or Lessons of Fidelity, Patience, and Self-denial, taught by a Dog.
2. Willie and the Mortgage; showing how much may be accomplished by a boy.
3. The Straight Gate; or, the Rule of Exclusion from Heaven.
4. The Little Louvre; or, the Boys' and Girls' Gallery of Pictures.
5. Frank; or, the Philosophy of Tricks and Mischief.
6. Emma; or, the Three Misfortunes of a Belle.
7. Virginia; or, a Little Light on a Very Dark Saying.
8. Timboo and Joliba; or, the Art of being Useful.
9. Timboo and Fanny; or, the Art of Self-instruction.

The price is marvelously low. Twenty-five cents a number makes it about six pages of print and two excellent engravings for each cent of the money. The engravings alone, without a line of letter-press, would be cheap at the price. One good thing these *Story Books* will certainly accomplish—henceforth, inferior authorship and used-up, worn-out illustrations cannot be palmed off on children. They have samples here of what is best for them, and they are shrewd enough not to put up with anything of lower quality.

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ELLIE; OR, THE HUMAN COMEDY. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "The Youth of Jefferson," &c. 1 volume, pp. 576. Richmond: A. Morris.

The only one of Mr. ESTEN COOKE's works which we had previously encountered is *The Youth of Jefferson*, published by REDFIELD, last year, which was written with ease, grace and delicacy, blending wit and sentiment in no scanty manner. *Ellie* is altogether and essentially of a different class. It is a romance of real life, in which not only incident but character is involved—the adventures being such as really might have occurred, and the characters, whether original or not, being well developed, well sustained, and true to human nature. Mr. COOKE has produced a very charming book, worth a bale of the spasmodic, unnatural and exaggerated productions which recent story-tellers have thrown before the world. He gives individuality to each person whom he introduces. There is a dashing editor, with his heart in the right place, whom we should greatly desire to shake hands with. Monsieur Guillemot is as much an original as *Monsieur Mallet*; *and, passing a crowd of others*, there are two women who, we know, are *actualities—Aurelia, so genial and womanly*, and Sylvia, "nobly planned," falling into sin, through pride, and bringing the skill of an actress to baffle and deceive the trusting nature of an honest man. Among the others, Doctor Fossyl stands alone—and natural. He is consistent, all through. So is Wide-Awake, and preëminently so is Aunt Phillis. As for the child-heroine, she is a sweet specimen of her sex, at a most interesting period.

The illustrations, by STROTHER, an artist of considerable ability, are wretchedly engraved and badly worked. They disfigure a book which is very handsomely printed.

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GLAUCUS; OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of "Amyas Leigh." 1 vol. 16mo., pp. 156. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A delightful book, which will go far in establishing a taste for the study of Natural History. It is written by an English author, respecting whose comparative merits, as poet, romancist and politico-religionist, the critics are at issue just now. But on this small volume, its object and execution, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. It is the very book to put into your pocket or reticule, Sir or Madame, as you walk by the seashore in these Summer months, and it will teach you how to use your eyes, exercise your observation, to

"Look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

Nor is Mr. KINGSLEY content with this teaching, but he winds up with enumerating and describing the few best books on Natural History which will enable you to carry on the study into which he has here initiated you.

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*A Visit to the Camp before Sevastopol*, by RICHARD MCCORMICK, Jr., of New-York, which has just been published by the APPLETONS, is a most modest, unpretending volume, but we are indebted to it for a clearer idea of the siege of Sebastopol than we have yet derived from more ambitious and voluminous works on the same subject. The author describes what he saw, and writes clearly and well. His text is illustrated with several engravings, the most interesting of which is a portrait of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, (from the picture in London,) and the most valuable are panoramic views of the seat of war in the East, and the position of the armies before and in Sebastopol.

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*The Artist and Tradesman's Companion*, by Dr. LAFAYETTE BYRN, is a small volume with almost a cyclopaedic range of subjects. Varnish-making and painting, enameling and glazing, metal imitation and marbling, fancy-wood painting, and so on, are knowingly treated of. It is as full of information as an egg is of meat. Published by C. SCRIBNER.

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*An Exposition of the Church of Christ and its Doctrine*, is a supplement by JOHN J. WHITE, [illegible] to Bishop MILNER's *End of Religious Controversy*. It is written in a fair spirit of inquiry [illegible] with good temper. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia.

## THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

### [illegible]

COMES, ETC.

James Justranger lives at No 106 Church-street, and can't tell where he got his liquor; was found in Church-street very disorderly.

HOUSEHOLD COMMODITY.

Martin Blood, of Greenwich-street, lives at No. 401, and got all his liquor in the house.

DEFERRED ITEM.

*John Howard called—not responding—was let for examination at a future time.*

GOT MAD AND WANTED COMPANY.

Mary Anne Jerome was found in a grossly intoxicated condition in Church-street. She lives in Brooklyn, and drank liquor before leaving home to comfort her on her perambulation; got mad at her husband and cleared out.

A NOISY CREATURE.

Margaret Roberts was found in Duane street; was very noisy; lives at No. 126 Duane street; got liquor at the corner of Duane and Church streets.

OVERCOME.

Jane McGinnis was found intoxicated in Reade-street. Lives in New-York, and was treated to some liquor, and unfortunately it overcame her.

A WHIFF OF ORANGE.

Daniel Lee lives at No. 60 Orange-street, and got liquor near the East River.

IRONING AND IRONED.

Eliza Smith lives in Cross-street; got liquor in Madison-street, where she was ironing clothes.

ELM.

Mary McGrane lives in Elm-street; got liquor at the corner of White and Centre streets.

VERY GREEN.

William Benson lives in Greene-street; got liquor at the house No. 8 Greene-street.

DOINGS IN A GROVE.

James Garvey lives in Twenty-fourth-street; got liquor at a store, and at the Hotel in the Grove at Tillie Tudum.

AT HOME.

Edward Lee, of No. 60 James-street, bought liquor at the house.

CAN'T SAY.

Rose Haven lives at No. 14 Washington-street; can't say where she got liquor.

GROSSLY INTOXICATED.

James Kelly was found grossly intoxicated in Water-street; no reply yet.

FOUND LYING.

Mary Grant lives in City Hall-place, was found lying on the sidewalk intoxicated.

CAME OUT OF RESPECT.

John Bernhard, of No. 21 Spruce-street, was not drunk; took two glasses of bitters, and only came with the officer out of respect for the authority of the Court; didn't care if he was locked up for ten days; but thought it was an imposition and unjust, because he was a poor man. He was exceedingly anxious that his employer should be informed of his mishap; was weak and sick; a friend had bitters in his pocket, and gave him some to strengthen him.

THREE CENT BEER.

Peter Haney, Hamilton-street, near Catharine, drank nothing but beer; got it at a porter-house No. 15 Hamilton-street; paid three cents for it.

HAS A HOME, AND HAS BEEN THERE.

Catharine Perkins, Monroe-street, had beer in her house, which she drank; don't know where she bought it.

IMPRUDENT JANE.

Jane Murphy, No. 326 Eighth-street, bought beer in Eighth-street, between Avenues A and B.

DRUNK FOR A MONTH.

Ellen Carroll, No. 192 Thirteenth-street, has been intoxicated every day for the last month, so says her husband, James Carroll and her daughter, Anne Maria Kearns. She was not able to reply.

TOO MANY RENDEZVOUS.

John Welch, No. 192 Mulberry-street, got liquor in so many places that he cannot tell any one place; don't know what he drank.

GIN AND SUGAR.

Ann Kearney, corner of First-avenue and Twelfth-street, drank gin and sugar; an unknown person gave her the liquor in First-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

SLUNG BY A GIN SLING.

George Gould, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, got his liquor at Kelly's, corner of Gouverneur and Front streets; drank gin sling.

A LOVING WIFE.

John Brennan, No. 181 Eleventh-street, got no liquor at all; drank a gill of liquor which his wife sent for.

A MEDLEY.

Patrick Deane, No. 343 Grand-street, drank beer, brandy and porter; don't know where; bought some of the liquor in Eighth-street, between Avenues B and C, near the Park; bought brandy there; drank two glasses; Donegan keeps the place.

ONE PLACE ONLY.

Margaret J. Gallagher, No. 35 Baxter-street, got her liquor at Murphy's, No. 35 Baxter-street; drank beer and brandy; drank some elsewhere.

NO CHARGE MADE.

Patrick De Laney, No. 255 Seventh-street, drank brandy in his own house, got the liquor from a person living there; does not keep a store, and was not charged for the drink.

TO KEEP OUT THE WET.

Charles Fox, No. 104 Pitt-street, was walking through the City in search of work, got wet, and took brandy to keep him from taking cold. Cannot tell where he bought the liquor.

UNDER THE SHADE OF THE OLD PEAR TREE.

Thomas Ward, Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, drank brandy, gin and beer; purchased the brandy at a store corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, northeast corner, where the venerable pear tree is.

A LADY'S GIFT.

Harriet McManus, No. 166 Delancey-street, drank beer before leaving her house; don't recollect the lady who gave her the beer; did not pay for it.

SOMEWHERE.

Daniel Stevens, corner of Cherry and Pike streets, drank brandy; don't know where he got it.

DRANK.

Thomas Cusick, Cannon-street, corner of Stanton; drank beer and brandy, don't know where.

CHRISTY'S.

Keeren McAvey, No. 123 West Twenty-ninth-street, bought beer of Thomas Delany, in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; paid him 3 cents per glass for two glasses; bought brandy at a grocery store, corner of Christy and Broome streets; a man with him paid sixpence a glass for the grog; his name is Robert Simmons.

ALL OVER.

Joseph Reynolds just got in from St. Louis, procured his liquor all over; can't tell where; drank brandy.

DON'T KNOW NOR CARE.

Henry Martin, No. 130 Columbia-street, got liquor *in several places; don't know where; drank brandy.*

John Quinn, Avenue D, drank beer and brandy; bought beer in Pearl-street, can't tell where the brandy came from; drank at several places.

AN ALBANIAN.

*Charles Thompson, of Albany, came to the City yesterday*; don't know where he got his liquor; got brandy at a house kept by Mrs. Canning, Catharine slip; she keeps a porter-house; he paid her three cents a glass.

KNOWS LESS THAN NOTHING.

Randolph Allen, of No. 51 Eldridge-street; can't tell where he got his liquor, or what kind it was.

SENT A WOMAN.

Mary Mullen, of No. 73 Suffolk-street; a woman came in her house and gave her the liquor which made her drunk; it was brandy; afterwards sent the woman after some beer.

### JEFFERSON MARKET.

STAGGERING.

Michael Curran, was arrested in Broadway, staggering along the sidewalk. No answer a this time.

A BATCH OF DISORDERLIES.

John McCann, of Forty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, drank brandy and gin two or three times in Belger's porter-house, in Thirty-eighth-street.

Michael Casoles, of Forty-seventh-street, do., adding that he could not swear as to the importation of the liquor.

John Curran drank four glasses at the same place, lives at No. 284 Thirty-fifth-street.

Patrick Donohue, of No. 264 Thirty-fifth-street, took one glass at the same place.

Patrick Finn took three glasses at the same place, and had previously taken one in Connelly's in Ninth-avenue.

A CHRISTIAN.

Christian Herlen was drunk; had brandy given by a man and defendant drank it; didn't buy any; was working for the man who gave it.

IMPORTED LIQUOR SURE.

John Dougherty, of No. 234 Seventh-street, drank Jamaica rum; it was real; got it of Mrs. McAdams, at No. 234 Seventeenth-street; drank six or seven times at that place.

BEWARE OF KATE KEARNEY.

Sarah Wilson, of Twenty-eight-street, was drunk last night; got brandy and beer of Mrs. Kearney on the same street.

A PROFITLESS EXCURSION.

Peter O'Brien, of Forty-ninth-street, was not drunk, but had taken some brandy; got it from some men on an excursion.

DIDN'T PAY.

James Brennan, of No. 637 Washington-street, drank one glass of brandy on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue; did not pay for it; had drank previously on board a coal boat.

WHILE AT WORK.

John Verden, of No. 62 Hammersley-street, drank beer while at work; given to the defendant by the man he was working for.

### YORKVILLE DISTRICT COURT.

A FRIENDLY QUARREL.

Thomas Langdon, residing somewhere in Forty-second street, drank five or six glasses of brandy; bought two or three of them at Michael Noonan's, corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. Was pretty hearty, and had a bit of knock down with his friend.

MIXED LIQUORS.

Dennis Conan, who took one glass of brandy and two glasses of beer only, which upset his balance and caused him to fight with his friend.

ON HIS WAY TO TOWN.

Joseph H. Lane, from Westchester County, drank some intoxicating drinks as he came down, and finally came in contact with Officer Osborne, of the Twelfth Ward, at Manhattanville, who cared for him and conducted him before His Honor the Judge, when he was sent below to ruminate on the evils of intemperance for ten days.

WANDERING.

Patrick Haughin was found wandering in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and stated he drank some brandy, but cannot say where he bought it. Ten days.

LONG ISLAND ASTRAY.

W. M. Evans, of Astoria, drank a large quantity of brandy, but cannot say where he bought it, and cannot inform his Honor.

LUCKY.

John Ure, residing at No. 35 Warren-street, wandered up to the rural districts of the famous Nineteenth Ward and imbibed rather freely of sundry cooling and intoxicating beverages, but did not pay for any of them. Discharged with a promise to reform for the future.

[illegible]

ONLY TWO.

Andrew Courtney, No. 106 Eleventh-street, drank some brandy; got it from a friend, a saloon; does not know his friend's name.

Patrick Brennan drank only two glasses of brandy; was not much intoxicated; bought them at Edward Lenten's, in Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. Sent below for 10 days.

### Intoxication in Brooklyn.

The following cases of drunkenness were disposed of before the different Justices yesterday:

Before Justice Curtis.

Edward Kent, lives in Washington-avenue, was intoxicated the day before; drank brandy in New-York City; does not know the place.

Thomas Brady, lives in Walworth-street, was not drunk; drank brandy at Moran's, in Atlantic, corner of Court-street. Fined $10.

John White, lives in New-York; was not drunk; drank brandy at Gravesend; did not drink any in Brooklyn. Fined $10.

Before Justice Smith.

George Hall, lives at No. 5 Willow-street; drank gin and brandy, but was not intoxicated; got it in his own house; brought it there himself; bought it at Mrs. McCafferty's, No. 5 Willow-street; thinks it was imported brandy; got gin in Atlantic-street, but does not know the place. Fined $10.

William H. Campbell, lives at No 468 Atlantic street; drank beer on the corner of Atlantic and Bond streets; don't know who keeps the place. Fined $10.

Patrick Farrell, lives at the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues, drank beer and gin in Baltic-street; don't know the place. Fined $10.

William R. Smith, lives at No. 33 Main-street; porter in his own house; generally keeps it in the house; can't tell where it was got. Fined $10.

John McCue, is a stranger in Brooklyn; lives in Newark, N. J.; drank what is called brandy and gin in New-York; can't tell whether it was brandy; it was spirits anyhow; did not consider himself drunk; drank none in Brooklyn; believes he was under the influence of liquor. Fined $10.

Ann Leary, lives in Hudson-avenue; does not know *the number; thinks she was not intoxicated; drank* nothing but water; is sure she drank nothing else. Fined $10.

Before Justice Blackley.

Patrick Slarity, lives in South Brooklyn; does not know where he got his liquor. Fined $10.

Andrew McGua was brought before Justice Jacobs yesterday, on the charge of imbibing too much of the imported. He was fined $10, and in default committed.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Farmers' Club.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your issue of Thursday, I noticed an article on the "Farmers' Club" of the American Institute, copied from the Buffalo *Commercial*, which appears to be based on mistaken notions of the nature of this Association.

This Club is composed of farmers who meet at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at 12 o'clock, M. During the Spring months it meets at the same hour on *every* Tuesday for the interchange and distribution of seeds. These meetings are conversational in their character, and free to any gentlemen who will communicate something of general interest. It is true, that some gentlemen in this City, who are not at present engaged in the practice of agriculture, but who yet retain a love for early associations, and who look forward to and anticipate with impatience the day when they may again return to the country and to rural pursuits, *have* whiled away an hour a week at these meetings, and it is very probable that they have said some things that in the progress of time will prove to have been only scaffolding around that structure, which shall eventually endure. Still we do not see how we are to progress in the dark if we may not be allowed to *grope*. We are searching for the truth; perhaps the Buffalo *Commercial* would, for a sufficient consideration, tell us where it is.

The meetings of this Club are open to all; the American Institute allowing its rooms for the purpose. *It is not necessary even to become a member* of the Institute in order to enjoy the privileges of this Club, and there is no manner of excuse for the allegation that it is a "close corporation," and I can only account for this assertion by supposing that the writer of the article alluded to has confused the Farmers' Club with the American Institute.

That part of the daily Press that has most country circulation has been in the habit of sending reporters to these meetings, to gather such matters as were of sufficient interest to warrant publication. These reports are generally unauthorized by the gentlemen whom they represent, and are, of course, imperfect. A small part only can be given of the matters brought up, and sometimes the selections made for the public have not been such as gave a fair representation of the Club: but the reporters have always been welcome and have taken what they chose. The only authentic reports are to be found in the annual volumes of the Transactions.

The Secretary of the American Institute (Judge MEIGS) acts also as Secretary of the Farmers' Club, and is a gentleman remarkably adapted to unite the various interests of which such an organization must be composed. He certainly has the welfare of American Agriculture at heart, and is devoting the closing years of a long and honored *life to its advancement. His western sun still* burns as clear and bright and warm as at meridian, *and any implication of imbecility will be quite lost* on those acquainted with him. I do not know of *any reason for this witless attack on his protegé*, and I do not see what purpose is to be subserved by inflicting on him this cruelty.

We are not aware that *any* of the gentlemen who are in the habit of furnishing matter for these meetings, have ever received the smallest remuneration for their time and trouble spent in this way, or expect to receive any. As to the value of such services to the public, I must be allowed to differ from the Buffalo gentleman, "*de gustibus non disputandum*," and I am encouraged thus to differ, by the fact that the average attendance at the meetings has steadily increased, until it is now greater than that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which seldom exceeds thirty members. Letters are daily received furnishing new matter for the discussions, showing that the reports, imperfect as they are, are very generally read, and that farmers are not so cynical as the Western editor; that we are men like other men, and are interested in what concerns our common humanity.

It is true that it is always easier to destroy than to construct, and that second-rate men are apt to take pleasure in the exercise of this animal instinct; but aside from this, I cannot see what purpose is to be subserved anywhere, but least of all in this City, by the destruction of the Farmers' Club, even if it could be effected.

A PRACTICAL FARMER OF THE CLUB.

### Floating Docks in the East River.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate into the matter of alleged obstruction to the slip between Piers Nos. 36 and 37 East River—by the Floating Dock, introduced there—met yesterday afternoon. Present—Alderman FOX, (Chairman) KELLY, BAIRD and WILLIAM TUCKER.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, doing business in the vicinity of the Slip in question, testified at considerable length, as to the obstruction occasioned by the Floating Dock. He received a boat-load or more of wheat daily in the course of his own business, and was troubled to get a dock berth for vessels, and had to employ men exclusively for that purpose. The dock, besides being an injury to his own business, was a detriment to commerce generally. It was impossible to get a slip without first feeing the Dock Master or Harbor Master. He had had to stop his mills because he could not unload his wheat. It would be more convenient to him to discharge his vessels at the foot of Pike-street. He had never paid a bonus directly to the Dock or Harbor Master; it was done indirectly. He knew it was done by his agents for him. The dock accommodations were contracted in this vicinity at best. He lost yearly on this account $500. This floating dock was a benefit to workingmen, but an injury to owners of real estate there. Had it not been for this dock, commerce would have extended along up the East River instead of the North River. The Seventh Ward would be a commercial Ward, were it not for this dock. Privileges had been granted by the Common Council to other floating docks, but this he considered in violation of the City Charter. The vessels required in his business were of all sizes. Half were canal boats, and the balance sail vessels, from 350 to 1,000 tons. By the removal of this dock around Corlaers-hook, mechanics of the Seventh Ward would not suffer. Business however, suffered in that locality by their presence.

WM. DELAMONTAGUE said that he owned property in the vicinity of Market-slip, and carried on his business—that of a boat builder—there. The floating dock was, in his view, an injury to commerce. Were this dock not there large vessels would load and unload produce at the wharf, and trade improve.

DAVID OGDEN, of No. 68 Broome-street, next called, stated that he was interested in the dock in question, as a trustee. He thought the dock should be where it could conveniently be accessible by shipping merchants. The present position he considered a good one. In Williamsburg, where it formerly lay, the dock was liable to damage from tide and storm. Parties having vessels repaired, were anxious to examine the progress of the work, and the more convenient getting to them the better for their interests. The expense of a large ship at dock was about $150 daily. This dock he thought would rather facilitate trade than retard it. Vessels from the West Indies, and elsewhere, often come here for purpose of repairs. Three-fourths of the large vessels coming to this port are consigned to the stockholders of this Dock Company. He believed owners, captains and agents of all the vessels and steamships in New-York were in favor of the present location, on account of its convenience and utility. Other places had been looked at, but none could be found superior in advantages to this. As to the delay of getting berths for vessels, this was frequent at all the docks all about the City. He had had vessels delayed in discharge of their cargo often ten days. The fact is, the shipping trade of New-York was too great for the advantages afforded for the reception and exportation of her produce and articles of commerce. But few vessels of wheat, comparatively, are landed in the Seventh Ward. The bulk of it is taken to Coenties-slip. The removal of the dock would not lessen the value of real-estate in that vicinity. But the interests of the entire City, he thought, should be consulted in a matter *of this importance, and not that of a single Ward.*

OWEN C. CRANY gave evidence adverse to the dock. He owned a building in the vicinity, and it was an injury to him at least $1,000 a year. The entire slip would accommodate eight ships.

PETER MCMARRA testified in favor of the dock. Such a dock was needed, and the present was the best locality in the City. Floating docks required greater depth of water than vessels. The water here was deeper than elsewhere, and the pier longer. It was of immense benefit to all classes of ship mechanics. Real estate generally, in his opinion, would suffer by the removal of the dock.

Adjourned at call of the Chairman.

### New-York Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The New-York Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church held an adjourned session yesterday forenoon, at the Consistory Rooms in Fulton-street. The object of the session was, more particularly, the examination of students, with a view to licensing them to preach, as well as for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. Rev. C. M. JAMESON presided, Rev. N. J. MARCELLUS acting as Secretary. Proceedings were opened with prayer by the President.

The roll was then called, when the following Representatives announced themselves: Revs. Dr. De Witt, John Knox, C. M. Jameson, J. C. Guldin, C. Whitehead, and N. J. Marcellus, and Elders J. Delamater, A. Van Ness, C. Amerman, A. Demarest, Furnham, H. Vebelage, and Dr. Comstock. (Several other Representatives afterward reported themselves.)

The calls of the various churches were first taken up for disposition, as follows:

FRANZ REINHART, called to the Pastorage of the Third German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in New-York—salary $600.

THOMAS B. GREGORY, called to the Pastorage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingview, at Westfield, Staten Island—salary $500.

URIAH MARVIN, called to the Pastorage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Greenwich—salary $1,400 per annum.

Each of the above calls were severally approved and endorsed by the Classis, the parties interested signifying their acceptance of the call.

The matter of examining Students, with a view *to licensing them to preach, if found competent,* (the special business of the day,) was then taken up.

Dismissals from the Classis of New-Brunswick, N. J., to that of New-York, were then presented by Messrs. EZEKIEL C. SCUDDER and JARED W. SCUDDER.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT remarked that the two gentlemen named above were desirous of being examined, with a view to their ordination as Missionaries to India, in which field of labor they already have a brother.

Certificates were also presented by FRANZ REINHART SCHROEDER, F. ZABRISKIE, and F. F. SCHNELLEN DRUESSLER, as graduates of the Theological Seminary.

The examination was then proceeded with, the candidates being rehearsed in Latin and Hebrew, and as to their general information on religious subjects.

In each case the candidate passed his examination satisfactorily, and all the above named were duly licensed for the ministry.

Reports of Committees were next called for. The Committee on Overtures presented a report, recommending the admission of FRANCIS ZASTERON, a Bohemian, to the ministry. [This gentleman, it appeared from the Committee's report, was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, acting as a traveling missionary for that Church in Bohemia, where, having renounced the Catholic faith and embraced the Dutch Reformed Church, he was thrown into prison, from which he afterwards escaped, and has now arrived here, and is seeking a charge of the character of his new profession.] The Committee's report was adopted, and ZASTERON admitted to preach.

*The same Committee also suggested that the* Classis recommend to the Board of Education of the Seminary FREDERICK W. A. REIDEL, as a fitting person to be aided in pursuing his theological studies. The Committee's suggestion was agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned.

### The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—The President Down on the Daily Times—Threatens a Libel Suit—Hon. Joseph H. Petty, of the Thirteenth, Speaks a Speech—The Grand Mogul Repudiated.

As usual, our reporter visited the Brothers, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, on Saturday evening, and found but few of the Tenth Ward members present; though quite a number were there from other Councils, who had been attracted by the reports in the DAILY TIMES. Among the guests was Hon. JOSEPH H. PETTY, of the Thirteenth Ward, and who is a member of the *Whig Committee, which meets at the Broadway House*, and is a Brother of the Whig of the Tenth Ward, who was expelled from Council No. 5 for being a Whig. Also, Hon. Mr. BARROW, of the Seventh Ward, and a member of the same Council with the Grand Mogul, Brother W. B——s. At the appointed hour, the President, Brother J. T. B——s, called the meeting to order. After the minutes had been read and approved, and the candidates balloted for, the Marshal was dispatched to the ante-room to bring them in. He soon returned with the joyful report that there were "*two of them*" in waiting. A Brother remarked privately—in the hearing of our reporter—that Council No. 5 was bound not to be caught again without a candidate, and that they would see to it that the necessity should not again occur in which a candidate would have to be sent for. The reporter is surprised that of all the one hundred and upwards who are elected and not initiated, it has become necessary to resort to stratagem to get a member or two for initiation. After initiation the hat passed around, and as the sum contributed was not publicly announced, our reporter was obliged to apply to the President, Brother J. T. B——s, who kindly informed him that the sum of *six shillings and nine cents* was added to the Treasury. The expenses of Council, No. 5 being about $4 per week, (not including the unpaid debts of last Fall election,) our reporter was entirely in the fog as to how it was expected to meet the deficiency. On asking the oracle, P——y B——s, for an explanation, he learned that it would be easily arranged, as the candidates would soon be put in nomination, and their voluntary contributions would be ample to meet all demands.

The Oracle then called up the subject of reinstating the expelled Whigs, and moved its postponement until December next. The motion prevailed.

This subject having been postponed indefinitely, as the Oracle might have known by reading the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, or by consulting the minutes of the Secretary, (if kept correctly,) our reporter could not see the necessity of again bringing up a matter which had caused so much trouble in Council No. 5, and which, it is feared, will sooner or later be the means of its entire dissolution.

The Delegates to the Convention were instructed to vote for the appointment of an installing deputy for each Assembly District in the City and County of New-York. It may appear strange to outsiders that a delegation, after having been appointed a week, and after having attended one session of the Convention to which it was delegated, should come back for instructions; but such is not only the case in Council No. 5, but also in nearly all the Councils in the City. The haste and fury of members make such confusion, that little is known of what is done in Councils until it is reported that, when the great Convention assembled, not one in ten knew what they came for, and by common consent, all [illegible] for one week, in order to go home to their respective Councils and find what they had been sent for.

In the course of the evening Brother J. T. B——s, the *President*, took occasion to address himself directly to the Reporter of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. He called him "a black-hearted villain," and various other *epithets of like beautiful courtesy. He further stated* that, unless the Reporter ceased to report his acts, and *the acts of Council No. 5*, he would prosecute him, and all the proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to the extent of the law. He informed the brothers, that the proprietors of this paper had already been addressed to the same effect, and that he had secretly engaged the services of four able-bodied brothers, who were already on the trail of the Reporter. "When caught," said the President, his eye kindling with American fire, "I won't be responsible for the acts of the high-binders I have hired." He then mellowed down into the pathetic, and, with quivering lip, moistened eye, and solemn voice, seriously made inquisition of the reporter. "How," said he, "would you feel when brought before a court for personal abuse and P——y B——s, and the rest of us Know-Nothings?" On the whole his speech was a singular compound of wrath and whining. Not more than ten minutes had elapsed after his speech before he manifested his usual courtesy to our Reporter.

Brother BARROW made a few remarks. He told them flatly and plainly that he disapproved the action of the New-York Delegation at Philadelphia; and that in his opinion the order in the State of New-York could not stand on the National platform.

The sentiment of Mr. BARROW was rank treason to Council No. 5. Such ideas had never before been uttered there; and coming as they did from a member of the Seventh Ward Council, where the great Mogul belongs, took the Brothers by surprise. Mr. BARROW spoke, doubtless, the real sentiments of the Seventh Ward Council, as is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the most labored exertions, all efforts to ratify the National platform there have failed.

Hon. JOSEPH H. PETTY, member of Assembly from the Thirteenth Ward, next spoke. *His remarks were intended to show up his Herculean labors of last Winter*, and from his own showing were about as useful to the country as his literary efforts with reference to the man "BILLSEWARD."

The Secretary, Bro C——n,—a zealous Know-Nothing—a true American—a faithful follower of the oracle, and volunteer delegate to Albany to prevent the election of WILLIAM H. SEWARD,—resigned his office, and positively refused longer to act as Secretary. He gave no reason publicly, but he remarked aside that he was disgusted with the recent acts of Council No. 5—that he had stood it as long as he could.

Our Reporter, through the kindness of P——y B——s, and for which he is exceedingly grateful, was allowed an inspection of the book in which names of proposed candidates for membership are recorded. There are several which will from time to time claim his notice. Among them is D——l H. H——t, the candidate on one of the Democratic tickets in 1853 for Alderman. Mr. H——t had best hurry up for initiation. He can learn of Bro. S. C. S——s, that a mere initiation don't hurt anybody—not even a Democratic conscience. Probably Bro. S——s will deny membership; but this is only to throw dust in the eyes of his Tammany friends.

No action was taken in the case of Dr. A. L. W——x. It was whispered around that the Committee dared not call on the Doctor, since the DAILY TIMES had forewarned him of the trick that the little regalia man was playing upon him.

The Council broke up in good season, and the brothers departed in peace.

### Police News.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as Mr. Bohs, of West Forty-first-street, was sitting at his window, he observed one Clausakefer, a German, aged 26, describing himself as a clerk, attempt to enter the house of Mr. Bohrman, No. 137 West Forty-first-street, by climbing on the shed over the store door, (having his shoes off.) Failing in this entry over the wall into the second story window, he descended and tried the iron bar which secured the shutters, two of which shutters he succeeded in removing. At this time Mr. Bohs gave the alarm, which hearing, the burglar ran off in the direction of the Ninth-avenue, closely followed by officer Chase, who overtook and captured him in Fortieth-street, near the Ninth-avenue. On searching the prisoner, a knife, such as is used by butchers, was found on his person. The prisoner was held for examination.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.

Andrew McFall, a native of this City, 19 years of age, and Andrew Curtis, of this City, aged 21, *book-keeper at Broadway Theatre, arrested for an alleged* burglary, had a hearing. Justice D. Hartman deposed to the burglarious entry into the premises, No. 73 East Fourteenth-street, by opening the fanlight over the front door, when a quantity of jewelry, to the value of $600 was stolen. He identified much of the property found at the residence of McFall; other of the stolen goods were found publicly exposed for sale in the window of one Fromkep, at No. 24 Roosevelt-street, who declared that he received the same from Andrew Curtis. In answer to questions on examination, Curtis owned to the sale of the goods as above, but declares that he did not know whence they came; he declined to answer as to the party from whom he received them. Held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

HOTEL THIEF.

A man who refused to give any other particulars as to his identity further than the name Charles H. Otis, was, yesterday noon, arrested by officer Hope, of the Mayor's Office, as a hotel thief. The actions of prisoner, on Monday, raised suspicions as to his true character, and yesterday he was closely watched. He yesterday visited the Claremont House, where, after sitting for some time in the ladies' parlor, he made a pretty extensive round of the chambers up stairs, opening several doors by the aid of a pair of nippers. After some time, he got into a room where was the chambermaid, who, on seeing him, screamed out. Prisoner then tried to escape, but was tripped up and secured by the officer, who was *behind him. Thus, he was* not caught in the performance of any actual theft. *On his person was found the nippers, with twenty*-seven trunk-keys, which would open nearly every *trunk-lock that might come in his way; also some* jewelry marked M. M. He was taken before Justice Osborne, who held him for examination, which will be had to-day.

STABBING CASE.

A "muss" was got up, at a late hour on Monday night, in Mulberry-street, between Anson Smith, a German shoemaker, and Michael Hart, of No. 206 Elm-street, about some females, during which Smith got outrageous and drew a knife, with which he inflicted a wound of a dangerous nature by stabbing Hart. The injured man was taken to his residence, attended by a physician, who has doubts of his recovery. Policeman McBride, of the Fourteenth District, arrested the assailant, who was committed to await the result of the injuries, by Justice Brennan.

COW BAY ARRESTS.

Officer Baker, of the Sixth Ward, on Monday evening succeeded in arresting the following residents of this place: Matilda Green, Mary Mooney, Nancy Dunn, Mary Ann White, Margaret and Ellen McGall, Mary Commefort, Bridget Loughlin, Mary Ann McCormick, Elizabeth Gorman, and Margaret Downer. The charge against them was made by Mr. Pease of the Mission. They were sent to the Island for six months under the vagrant act.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### Enlistment for the British Service.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—JULY 30.

Before Mr. Commissioner Morton.

*The United States vs. Harris P. Jorgenson, Frederic R. M. Carstensen, and Aug. M. Thomas.*—In this case (Hon. W. BEEBE being engaged for the defence,) the facts as elicited by Mr. McKEON, U. S. District Attorney, from the witnesses, will furnish the history of the transaction.

*Anthony Rosenbaum* deposed that he had known Carstensen three months; deponent had something to do with hiring men to go to Halifax; received a letter from Mr. Schumacher to Carstensen, but did not read it; Mr. C. read the letter in my presence; did not tell me the contents, but only several lines of it in which Mr. Schumacher said he (Carstensen) should receive me well; that he should have me paid on the same day of my arrival; I told him that Mr. Schumacher gave that letter as an introduction to Mr. Carstensen; that I had to deliver my men which I brought over to Mr. Carstensen who would pay me four dollars a head for them; Carstensen said he was glad we had brought over such a good number; that they should be shipped for Halifax the same day, and that I should be paid in a few hours; Carstensen went with us to the office of Sprague, Soulé & Co., where we left the men; Carstensen said he was the only authorized person in Boston to ship the men for the Governor in Halifax; he said he was a captain in the English foreign legion, and showed me a written authority in telegraphic dispatch, which said nothing but "Apply to Clark & Jones—all right;" Carstensen said it was an answer to a dispatch he had sent up to Halifax to Sir Gaspar Le Marchand—that this was in consequence of a dispute with Mr. Kitchbach, who pretended to be the only authorized agent to ship men; these men, he said, were for the Governor of Halifax, for men to enlist in the English foreign legion; this occurred at Boston. (Counsel for the defendants objects to all transactions occurring at Boston.)

*Examination resumed*—Carstensen and myself went to Sprague's office, counted the men of whom there were twenty-six, all brought by Thomas, another person and myself. He spoke to one of the firm and then told me these men could be shipped at once in a vessel at the wharf, called the *America*; saw the men all on board; Carstensen, Thomas and Weisman went on board with them; after three hours the vessel departed. Before she left, one of Sprague's clerks went on board with those three persons and myself, again to count the men, and put their names down on a list.

Next, Mr. Kerchbach came up and claimed all the men, telling me that Carstensen had no authority to [illegible] Carstensen [illegible] after half an hour's conversation, [illegible] he had [illegible] Carstensen's authority [illegible] already shipped [illegible] and would probably draw up on the attention of the police; then the vessel started and when nearly out of sight we went [illegible] Carstensen [illegible] Thomas, who was with [illegible] agents for bringing them [illegible] shipped to Boston for Halifax [illegible] with the [illegible] Governor at Halifax, the third was for himself; Carstensen paid me $46 for twelve men, and I gave a receipt for the money; the whole party of us afterwards took champagne at Kipp's boarding-house, which was paid for by Carstensen, who told deponent that he was working for the Polish officers' regiment in Halifax, [illegible] the German English Foreign Legion [illegible] deponent a commission in this Legion if [illegible] work for him; he then gave me a letter [illegible] Major Wise in New-York.

The proceedings were adjourned until next day, Tuesday, when the deponent continued—We had half an hour left before the time of the train starting, and walked back again to Carstensen's residence; Carstensen informed us he had received a telegraphic despatch from New-York, informing him that Schumacher, Crowley and Parker had been arrested for enlisting men for Halifax; we then went back to the depot, where Carstensen handed me another letter to Schumacher; he told me to stick to his party, and he arrived in New-York for Schumacher and Crowley, who, in combination with him wanted to send as many men as possible to show that they could do more than the Polish party; we then left for New-York.

(For the ends of justice we suppress the continuation of evidence.) After some sharp recrimination between Hon. Mr. Beebe, counsel for the accused, and Mr. McKeon, the prosecuting United States Attorney, the court was adjourned until Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. McKeon offering to show in that case (so[illegible] Commissioner think such evidence admissible) by *conversations at the office of the British Consul with Mr.* Stanley—the connection of Stanley, Schumacher, Crowley and Carstensen with this charge of collecting, hiring and retaining of men in the City of New-York.

Counsel for the defendants objects as opposed to this arrangement, contending that nothing that transpired at the Consul's office can be used to charge Carstensen at Boston. Adjourned to Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

*Jackson et al. vs. Sloan et al.*—WOODRUFF, J.—The views expressed in the case of Quinby vs. The same parties,—an appeal from the Marine Court decided at the July General Term,—may be taken as my opinion upon the demurrer in this case. There were some considerations in that case peculiar to a proceeding in the Marine Court, but the opinion there regarding this proceeding as a statute proceeding is conclusive of this case, though brought in another tribunal of more extensive jurisdiction.

Precisely what the plaintiffs meant by their averment, that the conveyance referred to in the complaint was "subject to the plaintiffs' rights under the Act," &c., I do not understand. If it was meant that a lien was specifically reserved to these plaintiffs by the instrument itself, then it is not stated intelligibly enough to enable me to see that the averment is descriptive of the instrument, or that the instrument operated to give the plaintiffs a lien, if they have no lien independent of that instrument. If it was meant that the legal operation of the conveyance was to leave the property still liable to be affected by a lien to be thereafter created, as in other words, if it was meant to say, as matter of law, that notwithstanding the conveyance, the filing of the subsequent notice operated to give a lien, then the decision above referred to is to the contrary; and therefore the demurrer, and judgment thereon must be ordered for the defendants with costs, as I do not see that any amendment can avail.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Mueller vs. Ketchum & Sheldon.*—It appears, from the plaintiff's papers, that in March last the defendant Ketchum purchased of Mason & [illegible] certain property for $436, for which he paid $300 in cash and gave a mortgage for $100.

That Ketchum proceeded on his machinery and place of business $550.

That in May the other defendant, Sheldon, proposed and agreed to become his partner, and to advance $700 to enable Ketchum and himself to conduct business on a larger scale.

That Sheldon only advanced a sum not exceeding $300, and that the partners have disagreed.

That the plaintiff had an assignment of the purchase of the machinery, &c., as security for the moneys so advanced to Ketchum before the partnership, and had a lien upon such machinery.

That on the 9th of July Ketchum proposed to give plaintiff the first note for Ketchum's indebtedness to *the plaintiff, so that the plaintiff could secure himself for the moneys advanced to Ketchum, and he was to* relinquish to the firm the lien he held on the goods.

On the same day that the note was given an attorney was employed for plaintiff, a summons served on Ketchum, an attorney employed by Ketchum to appear for both defendants, and notice of appearance from E. Dusenbury as attorney for both defendants.

On the same day, the attorney gives an offer that the plaintiff may take judgment for the whole amount of the note, interest and costs, which the plaintiff's attorney accepts, and enters up judgment against both of the defendants on the 11th of July.

The defendant Sheldon, throughout the whole transaction, was kept in utter ignorance of the proceedings until the Sheriff proceeded to sell on the execution.

The bare statement of these facts, as they appear on the plaintiff's papers, so clearly show that between the plaintiff and Ketchum there was collusion to charge upon Sheldon a debt for which Ketchum only was liable, and the proceedings in getting the judgment and issuing the execution were conducted in such a manner, that I can form no other conclusion than that, from the commencement, the plan was laid and carried through with the intent of making the defendant Sheldon liable for the debt of Ketchum, without his knowledge, and to put it beyond his reach to defend himself against the claim.

If this judgment is to be sustained, it not only binds the partnership property, but the individual property of Sheldon for the payment of Ketchum's debt. In the agreement between them, so far as appears from the papers, there was to be no purchase of the property. Ketchum appears to have put in the machinery against $700 to be advanced by Sheldon; and although Sheldon was in default for not paying the whole amount so *agreed* as between them, there was a greater fraud practiced on him, in proposing to put in machinery as Ketchum's part of the property, while that property *was not his, but transferred to the plaintiff*, and then attempting to make Sheldon liable for what Ketchum *was to advance as his share of the partnership property.* The only ground upon which this judgment is now sought to be sustained is the old rule that where an attorney appears for a person without authority, and confesses judgment for him, the defendant is without relief except by an action against the attorney, unless it appears that the attorney is insolvent. A rule under any circumstances fraught with injustice, ought not to be sustained where the facts are such as to warrant the conclusion that the plaintiff was a party to the contemplated fraud on the defendant, not served. That there was such collusion in the present case I cannot doubt, and I am not willing to give any sanction to such a proceeding by upholding the judgment and turning a defendant over to the poor remedy of an action against an attorney, for misfeasance, while his property is to be sold for the payment of a debt which he never was responsible for.

If the debt in this case was one of the firm, transacted in the course of their business, the judgment could with propriety be upheld. Then either partner would be responsible and the property of the firm should at any rate be liable for it. In such case one partner could confess a judgment and the property of the firm be applied to its payment.

Throughout all the cases this rule has been so modified and limited, and the cases are numerous where one partner confessed a judgment for himself and his copartner, and such judgment held to be void as to his copartner. (3 Cal. 264, 1 Wend. 311, 20 Wend. 336.)

The case of Greenbeck vs. Brown & Johnson, 2 Howard, P. R. 21, is similar to the present except that there the debt was admitted to be a partnership transaction. In that case the judgment was set aside.

In Denton vs. Noyes, 6 J. R. 296, in which Chief Justice Kent held the defendant bound to resort to the attorney for redress, he adds, if there had been any collusion between the plaintiff and the attorney for the defendant it would have altered the case.

So in the case of Blodgett vs. Arnold, 7 Howard, 421, it is said no collusion is shown between the attorney and the plaintiff, nor any collusion between the plaintiff and defendant. If collusion between the plaintiff or his attorney and the defendant, had appeared, the judgment would have been set aside as to the other defendant, not served.

See, also, Everson vs. Eckeman and others, 10 Howard P. R., p. 301.

I cannot resist the conclusion that in this case the plaintiff and defendant, Ketchum, agreed on the plan that was followed by the attorney, to make the defendant, Sheldon, liable for this debt against his consent, and that for this purpose the plans proceeded in entering up the judgment were adopted.

To hold such a judgment valid would be a disgrace to a Court of Justice.

The judgment against Sheldon is set aside with $10 costs.

### MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

PAYMENT OF RENT.

*Geo. F. L. Appleby vs. Peter Lotz.*—This was an action brought to recover $571 56, a balance of rent of premises in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, for fifteen months, ending May 1, 1854. Defendant proved that he had paid [illegible] up to February, 1853, in full, and subsequently, $575 [illegible]. The Court gave judgment for defendant for $7 [illegible] costs.

REFUSAL TO SERVE AN EXECUTION.

*John H. Suydam vs. John Orser, Sheriff.*—This was an action to recover from defendant [illegible] an execution delivered to him on a judgment rendered in the Marine Court [illegible] in favor of the plaintiff against one James Tran. The judgment and rendering of the execution were proven. The counsel for defendant contended that section 64 of the Code, and the act of July, 1853, gave this Court all the jurisdiction it possessed, and that neither section nor the other give it jurisdiction of actions of the nature of the one in question.

The Court held the views of the counsel for defence to be correct, and decided accordingly.

In the case of Hudson vs. Heeks, published in the TIMES of Saturday, judgment was given for plaintiff for $17 18.

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## Reeder's Removal.

President Pierce is receiving the usual and the just reward of a base act, perpetrated in a cowardly and contemptible manner. If he had removed Governor Reeder when the charge of unlawfully speculating in the Public Lands was first made against him, he might have secured credit for acting under a sense of public duty and for the purpose of protecting the public property. If he had removed him when he first found that he would not make himself the supple tool of the armed mob that invaded Kansas for the purpose of forcing Slavery upon the Territory, he would have been zealously supported by the champions of the Slave interest, however hotly and justly he might have been denounced by every lover of freedom and of popular rights. But his vacillation—his halting timidity of purpose, and the fact that he finally resorted to false pretences, as a cloak for an unjust act, have destroyed all respect for his conduct, even in those quarters, for whose interest and at whose dictation it has been pursued. The apologists for Slavery throughout the North, are the loudest in their denunciations of the course the President has seen fit to take. The Albany *Argus* regrets it; the Buffalo *Commercial* denounces it; and even the *Journal of Commerce*, which rarely sticks at any enormity perpetrated on behalf of Slavery, deprecates the removal of Governor Reeder at this particular time, and under the circumstances of the case.

For our own part we are not able to perceive the wisdom of the course which Gov. Reeder has seen fit to pursue. Theoretically right in nearly all his opinions, his action has been precisely that needed to deprive them of weight. He protested against the election of members of the Legislature by the armed invasion, but neglected to declare the election null. Proclaiming Kansas conquered by an alien mob, he abandoned the territory to the invaders and repaired to Washington, where he could neither do nor say anything whatever for its relief. And now,—declaring that he cannot recognize the assembly at Shawnee as a Legislature, because it is illegally assembled,—he *does* recognize it by treating their acts as legitimate, by receiving them, giving them consideration, and sending in messages explaining the reasons for withholding from them his approval. Vetoing a legislative act is certainly a strange mode of ignoring the Legislature that passed it. By receiving its enactments as Governor,—giving them due and careful consideration, and sending in messages concerning them, he recognizes the legal and legitimate existence of the Legislature as perfectly and completely as possible. It makes not the slightest difference whether he approves or disapproves its acts. A veto recognises the existence of a Legislature just as effectually as a message of approval. And so long as Gov. Reeder continues to send in messages vetoing the enactments of the Kansas Legislature, just so long will they have his own *acts* as evidence of their power to act, in opposition to his *opinion* that they are an illegal and non-existent body. The Governor has shown, throughout his administration, a very happy faculty of stultifying himself by just such discrepancies as these between his actions and his words. He contends, and we think rightly, that *with him alone* rests the power of designating the place for the temporary meeting of the Legislature. Why, then, did he not issue his Proclamation commanding them to meet at the place desired, and forbidding their attempting to hold a session elsewhere? Instead of thus treating the matter as one belonging exclusively to the Executive department, he recognized it by his veto as a proper subject for legislation; and then, of course, a two-thirds vote dispensed with the necessity for his approbation.

All this, it is true, does not modify in the slightest degree the character of the President's action in his removal. The fact remains,—that he was turned out of office because he would not coöperate, willingly and heartily, with the propagandists of Slavery;—and his ejection was cloaked under the false pretext that he had been illegally dealing in Indian lands.

So far as Kansas is concerned, we see no immediate remedy for the evil inflicted upon her. Her Territorial Legislature will unquestionably proceed to legalize Slavery;—and any future Legislature that may seek to reverse this action, must encounter the reproach and the difficulty of seeking to *abolish* an institution recognized by law, and to destroy rights of property vested in individuals. All this greatly complicates the question, and renders it more and more certain that Kansas will ere long apply for admission to the Union as a Slave State.

## British Reform.

We received, by the last arrival from Europe, a copy of the Reform petition from the people of England to its commons in Parliament assembled. It is a document worth some passing notice. For, in its outspoken truth and undoubted earnestness of purpose—in the determination of its originators to obtain from their rulers, by force if necessary, the reforms they demand—we recognize the old Democratic spirit of the English people that has lain dormant since the days of Cromwell. The petition comes from the National and Constitutional Reform Association. It is essentially—if we may so speak—an Anglo-Saxon document; it is to the point, and, for vigor of style and homeliness of language, might pass current for one of those old memorials to the Parliament of Charles I, which warned the then British oligarchy of a coming Rebellion that has done more towards raising England to her present position than any other event in her history, either before or after.

The petition first boldly exposes the shame and disgrace that have fallen on the country, through the culpable neglect and incapacity of men in office. After stigmatizing the landing on the Crimea as an act of desperate aggression, it asserts that there existed neither order nor regulation in transports, in supplies in victuals, in clothing, or in shelter for the troops; but in place of these were unheard-of neglect and waste, whereof the consequence has been that the soldiers have filled the field with their carcases—roads they made not—shelter they found not—victuals, clothing, and medicine they had not—graves alone they had when hands could be spared to dig them. So now, the petitioners continue to say, "when the fierceness of the struggle has come—when it is a question whether this nation or the hosts of the enemy shall perish—our numbers are scanty and our men enfeebled, and the strength of the foe is increased daily, which latter thing our Cabinet Ministers appear not to have foreseen, thereby committing a deadly sin of ignorance, which issue no British subject can contemplate without alarm and indignation." But the petitioners do not stop here. They attack alike the men and the system, and allege that an oligarchy—"a corporation of the worst rulers England ever saw"—persist in their evil course of ruin. "They sacrifice an army and attribute it to the badness of the system, which system they seek not to amend but retain, stultifying themselves and mocking the requirements of the nation. In every fresh detail folly exceeds folly, and no provision is made to meet further peril." The petitioners also affirm that they have had opportunities of learning the true desires of the people in the matter of foreign alliances, and that they prefer national to dynastic alliances—"the alliances of freemen rather than jailers; of peoples than tyrants." Speaking of the British Cabinet, the petitioners style it "a secret and illegal cabal, shrouding its acts in obscurity, meeting to deliberate that which is never made known to the House, much less to the nation; and one member, styling himself Foreign Secretary, deals with foreign affairs, and is in reality amenable to none and another is Home Secretary, and a third Colonial Secretary, whose several fitness and aptitude for their offices are not duly considered, but only the convenience of a corporation of lordly rulers." The petitioners lastly remind the House of Commons that Governments, both Legislative and Executive, exist not for themselves but for the governed; that "when nations are ill governed they *are apt to rise, and that resistance becomes constitutional when sense and justice are continually violated; since principles are of Heaven not man, and public safety is the first law of nations.*"

The document, which is receiving signatures by tens of thousands, is significant enough. It boldly exposes the despotism of that oligarchy which now governs England, and the rottenness of the system that has entailed within the last year such disgrace and disaster upon the nation. We have long since marked those very grievances against which complaints are now so hotly urged. We have spoken of them, too, though not so bitterly, and we have exposed them, though not so ruthlessly, as the members of the Reform Association have done in their petition. Those Englishmen in this country who have accused us of attempting to degrade their country are now doubtless convinced that, after all, we have been lenient with the shortcomings of an oligarchy that a few parasites still love to honor.

## Mysteries of Book Publishing.

There are secrets in all trades, some of which are past finding out except by those who serve an apprenticeship to them; but there are others which cannot well remain in a state of occultation from the very nature of the business. Publishing, for instance, is of necessity a public business, the profits of which increase in proportion to its publicity; but there are secrets even in the publishing business which ordinary people cannot discover. Publishing was once a rather slow and easy and respectable business, and books were written and printed to stand the test of public examination. If they were good, the public "found them after many days;" they were bread cast upon the waters; reviewers read them at their leisure, and in due time judgment was pronounced upon them; they sold, or sold their publisher, as the case might be, and abided their fate as they had bided their time. Merit then had something to do with popularity, but it has very little now. The public are often taken by surprise at the announcement of some new work, when the same advertisement which first gives notice of its publication tells also of the two or three hundred thousand copies of it which have been sold, and gives the favorable notices of it which have been written from all parts of the country. The question naturally enough arises in the mind of some innocent reader, how it could be possible for a hundred thousand copies of a book to be sold before it is published, and how it can be favorably noticed before it has been seen. But such things are possible enough, because they are continually occurring. All that is required to effect these miracles is a book, the poorer in style the better for the purposes of the publisher—for those who engage in this kind of business pay the public the compliment of assuming that they can't discriminate between a good book and a bad one.

We published a day or two since an article on the secrets of the wine trade, and we now lay before our readers, in another part of this day's paper, for their amusement and instruction, an article which we copy from the *Presbyterian Critic*, revealing some of the secrets of the publishing business, and explaining the processes by which an immense popularity is gained for a certain class of new and original publications. The *Critic* makes a very great mistake in imagining that the work which called forth its denunciations was written by one of the publisher's clerks, for it was written by the author of a good many flash stories, who would just as soon compose a treatise on theology as write a novelette, provided he got the same pay;—and publishers' clerks are something like the French manager, who, on being asked why he didn't write his own vaudevilles, replied, "Why don't you black your own boots?"

## The Pardoning Power.

The logic of modern politics judges a principle or a system by its liability to abuse. Merit in its scale is nothing, demerit weighty. Distinguished lawyers arraign the laws against intemperance, and hide their benefits in search of apprehended evils. And in kindred spirit orators and editors too often attack the acts of public men when theirs are the merits, whilst the defective systems which control them invite the blunders. Especially has the exercise of the pardoning power been misrepresented and attacked. But the matter rightly viewed, the wonder is more that so few mistakes occur in the exercise of Executive clemency, and less, that imposition often triumphs in receiving it.

By the Constitution the Governor is made the sole arbiter of pardons—the statutes only controlling the manner of application. Any one who adds up the column of State Prison inmates annually reported by the Inspectors, perceives that the convict population of the Empire State surpasses that of many thriving and important villages. If to the total be added the inmates of county jails and city prisons and penitentiaries, (who once fully committed on conviction have no outlet but by Executive key,) the number will equal the population of more than one incorporated city of the State. It is the tender maxim of the law that a man is innocent until found guilty; but the friends and relatives of prisoners extend this saying, to mean that innocence in each particular case exists *notwithstanding* conviction. There are fifty-three counties in the State, each possessing a criminal Court and a jail. The avenues to Executive clemency are free to all, from the blinded relative of the terrible murderer to the timid friend of the insignificant purloiner of coppers from a till.

With these statistics in outline, one easily understands how the Constitution, which virtually stripped our Executive of patronage, gave to him in the pardoning prerogative a careful task, a melancholy duty and a thankless responsibility. Day by day from the cities, towns and villages of the State, come to Albany the deputations of heart-stricken mothers, sorrowing wives and weeping children, imploring the pardon of son or husband, or parent, in whose innocence, despite most confirming testimony of guilt, they entertain a sincere belief. As the Judge is obliged to grant a writ of habeas corpus when asked on the proper papers; so the Executive is obliged to listen to their complaints and appeals. Then succeeds to these a train of political friends, often judicial advisers, sometimes official coadjutors, occasionally functionaries from sister States—in a few cases the Federal minister, the foreign diplomatist and the consul. Letters are to be written to prosecuting attorneys and judges. The Attorney General is to be advised with. Quires of testimony *pro* and *con* to be waded through, until the end of the Executive term finds an accumulation of cases, papers and documents in the matter of pardoning, the bare sight of which astonishes even the veteran red-tapist.

The pardoning power to this extent is in the hands of a Governor who has a thousand *other* duties; its careful exercise alone would require his uninterrupted attention. Is not this an evil? Should it not be remedied? Either let an amendment of the Constitution provide for a council of pardons as a bureau of the Executive department, or let the statutes so control the *manner* of application for pardons that distressing personal interviews may be avoided, imposition on Executive confidence be prevented, and the whole subject become so fenced with formalities that only cases of probable success may be carried into the Capitol.

## The Prohibitory Law.

As long ago as in April last we mentioned, upon what we believed to be sufficient authority, that, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, the Prohibitory law, then recently enacted by the Legislature, was unconstitutional. In view of the fact that the Attorney General is the legitimate law adviser of the Executive department of the State Government, and the one upon whom (if upon the State at all) would devolve the duty of upholding the law in the Court of Appeals, we considered the report important enough to deserve being mentioned. We see it now announced in Albany papers that Mr. Hoffman has given to the Governor an official opinion to the same effect. We do not know on what authority the statement is made, nor what occasion has arisen which would render it necessary for the Governor to apply for his opinion in the premises. But whether it has been asked, or given, or not, we believe it is generally understood that the law is regarded by the Attorney General as unconstitutional, and that, if he should give an opinion at all, it would be to that effect.

## Swindling Explained.

Mr. Tuckerman, the great Boston Schuyler, defrauded the Eastern Railroad, it seems, of $245,303. The process by which this magnificent result was accomplished during the ten years he held the office of Treasurer, is explained in detail by that portion of the report of the Investigating Committee which we publish in another column this morning. The leading and essential fact in the whole case seems to be, that *his own word* was always relied on in reference to his own proceedings. Even when Committees, Examiners and Accountants were appointed to audit his accounts, he always gave them his valuable assistance. He read from the ledger, for example, a list of the shares of stock issued; and by reading here and there what was not entered, but what he knew was necessary to the result desired, the footings always came out properly. And then, after such a farce, the Committee would issue long and eloquent commendations of his accuracy, skill and unrivaled method of keeping his books!

It seems that in this way Tuckerman overissued stock to the value of at least $66,300,—and notes to very nearly the same amount: while he used cash belonging to the Company, to the amount of over $100,000. He seems to have kept no cash account at all worthy of the name, and yet his books were regularly audited and approved by the proper Committees. He has property to the amount of about $60,000 which he turns over to the Company, and various other assets from which he thinks something may be realized. He is said to have invested $50,000 in a patent for tanning leather,—which might not unprofitably be applied to his own hide:—and another $50,000 is declared to have been loaned to Dr. Morton, for the purpose of helping him procure from Congress a recognition of his right to be deemed the discoverer of ether. The Company preserve a mysterious silence on this subject, but the revelation was made by a member of that meddling and *blabbing* fraternity, the *Press*.

Mr. Tuckerman evinces a great deal more philosophy in his exposure than Schuyler did. Instead of running away, he stays to help the Committee ferret out his rascalities. He seems to have been very useful in this way, as it is doubtful whether they could have traced his operations at all without his help. We have not heard whether they intend to present him a service of plate, for his assistance, or not. According to precedent, however, he will be entitled to a strong *puff* in the next annual report of the Directors. The Boston *Bee* meantime thus speaks of his daily walk:

> "Mr. Tuckerman continues unharmed by law, and is seen daily on 'Change, apparently as of old. Meantime, Peter Jones, his neighbor, who stole half a barrel of pork to keep his family from starving, is passing an industrious and ignominious six months in the House of Correction, and feeding on coarse bread, corn beef and water. Such is 'even-handed justice,'—such the 'perfection of human wisdom'—law!"

## Perils of Sea Bathing.

The Worcester *Transcript*, noticing the recent calamity at Coney Island, and the accidents that so frequently occur at sea-side watering-places, asks:

> "At all of these places, would it not be a wise precaution to station a swift row-boat or skiff—manned by a couple of experienced oarsmen, good swimmers as well—within saving distance of the bathers? and thus, as we believe, secure a means of rescue to nine out of ten of all whose lives are now imperiled."

Such a precaution would not only be wise, but it ought to be imperative. Nothing in these announcements of disasters is more shocking, than the statement which generally accompanies them, that no provision whatever had been made for such exigences,—that no boats were to be found, and no men were ready to extend aid. A place like Coney Island,—so very dangerous, by reason of the current and under-tow that always prevail there,—ought not to be visited at all for bathing, until some provision is made for saving life. It is disgraceful that men should build hotels, provide bathing accommodations, and entice the inexperienced into the dangers of the surf, and yet make not the slightest preparation for saving them in case of peril. Coney Island every Summer is the scene of many fearful accidents of this sort, and yet the same story continues to be told,—no boats were to be had,—no means of rescue had been provided. It seems to us that the law might very well interfere in such cases, and require that all who proffer inducements to sea-bathing, should take suitable precautions against the sad accidents that are now of such frequent occurrence. But public sentiment could, undoubtedly, enforce such a regulation in the absence of law. If people would *desert* every place where no such provision is made, and give the preference to those which consult the safety of their guests as well as their own pecuniary profit, they would speedily work a reform in this matter of the highest importance.

## Deferred Nuisances.

We are in the daily receipt of letters written from all parts of the country in relation to the disagreeable qualities of the Ailanthus and the assistant librarian of the Astor Library, but we cannot afford room for any more testimonials in respect to these nuisances. Both the Ailanthus and the librarian, we believe, are greatly improved; the tree has passed its flowering season, and, if we could forget its two or three weeks of nauseousness, we should be disposed to regard it with a favorable eye, for even its greatest enemy must admit that, in its present state, with its large bunches of golden blossoms, it is a very beautiful object. As to the librarian, we have reason to believe that he has seen the importance of courteous behavior to the visiters to the library, though we have not received any testimonials to the effect. Another of the permanent nuisances which we have received some bushels of letters about, is the filthy condition of the streets, and this old and standing cause of complaint has been greatly modified by the abundant rains of the past, and the streets that have been "washed, lately washed in a shower," look now remarkably, in fact, almost impossibly clean, notwithstanding that the street-sweeping machines have suspended operations. So these old nuisances are, for the present, obsolete ideas, and our correspondents had better find some new subjects for their benevolent pens.

## Cruelty Denied.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Alpheus Lewis, of Paris, Ky., in reply to statements accusing him and his wife of cruel and inhuman treatment of some of their slaves. It seems that they were tried upon this charge in one of the Kentucky Courts. Mr. Lewis insists that the reports were grossly exaggerated, that no such punishments were inflicted as those reported, and that the grossest injustice was done to him, and especially to his wife, by the rumors referred to. We copy the letter at his request. Its statements will, doubtless, attract the attention of the public.

☞ Ex-Governor Troup, of Georgia, ventures upon a task which seems to have dismayed all the younger and less hardened members of the Democratic party. He has written a letter, which will be found in another column, vindicating President Pierce from the accusations which meet him on every side, and declaring that his Administration is "the least exceptionable of all the Administrations we have ever had—*Washington's, Jefferson's and Polk's(!)* not excepted." The Southern people, especially, he declares, are "bound by honor, gratitude and patriotism to sustain it with all their might." The Ex-Governor makes no half-way work about the job he has undertaken. His zeal puts even the Washington *Union* to the blush.

☞ It seems that the escaped slaves of Col. Wheeler have arrived in this City. One of them, the mother of the family, appeared yesterday and made affidavit before Judge Culver, that she was not opposed to being rescued from Slavery, as Col. Wheeler asserts,—that on the contrary she suggested the rescue and would not for any consideration, return to her former condition. Her affidavit,—which she signed by making her mark after hearing it read,—will be found in another column, and tells the whole story.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Removal of Gov. Reeder—Affairs in Kansas—Difficulties with Paraguay—Our South American Relations.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Washington, Monday, July 30, 1855.

The Secretary of State is conveniently out of the way. The subject of territorial appointments is within his department, and he signs the commissions. The removal of Gov. Reeder would probably have obtained from Gov. Marcy a very reluctant consent—perhaps he would not have consented at all. The report of Reeder's being superseded by Dawson of Pennsylvania, is current this morning, but is doubted. It is probable enough, but so little interest is felt in any action of the President that nobody seems inclined to verify or disprove the rumor. Dawson is an involuntary Nebraskal. He goes with his party, and generally goes it blind. He will stand in nobody's way in Kansas, nor anywhere else, and is just the thing which Atchison demanded originally as his lieutenant under the Nebraska bill.

There is other business urgently demanding the attention of the Secretary of State. The dispute with the Government of Paraguay has assumed a shape very like that which for many years held in solution our relations with Mexico, until the difficulty was adjusted by war. A special mission is asked for to arrange the difficulty with the *Water Witch*, and several heavy and well founded claims by American citizens. Paraguay and all the little States in the interior will at no distant day be swallowed up by Brazil. In the meantime, we have to secure indemnity out of the annexation fund which Brazil is silently accumulating. The present Government of Paraguay, like most of the Spanish American States, is afflicted with a chronic vacancy in the chest, and with demands upon it urgent in proportion to its vacancy. The claimants who have at length appealed to our Government have vainly solicited justice for the last ten years. Their claims amount in the aggregate to a sum hardly exceeding the probable expenses of a special mission, but fortunately the national honor is involved through the attack on the *Water Witch*, and that is invaluable.

The authentic report of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature shows the very worst and most degrading rumors previously circulated through the Western press to be strictly correct. How long will such outrages on decency be tolerated? It should be remembered that the voluntary meeting of border ruffians is held at the expense of the United States, and in the name of a law of Congress. Though they have forfeited the legal sanction which Gov. Reeder unadvisedly and most wrongfully extended to them, by granting certificates of election which he knew they were not entitled to, it is difficult to see how they can be deprived of the powers of mischief with which that act has invested them. With an honest Administration, the case would be a clear one. The pretended Legislature is a mob, and nothing more. Not a dollar of public money should be allowed them for pay or incidental expenses of their proceedings. The executive power of the Territory should be used to prevent the desecration of the national flag under which these men assemble. Without the Federal Treasury to fall back upon, these worthy persons would adjourn to the corner groceries which have heretofore been their headquarters.

There is, however, one barrier against the consummation of their schemes. All territorial laws must be submitted to Congress before going into effect—what chance exists for the confirmation of such infamous projects of law as were propounded by the ringleaders of this mob? This circumstance, perhaps, has not crossed the minds of these worthies. The House will also take care to stop the rations of our amateur legislators. Their authority will be brief, and I trust their influence as fleeting.

P. S.—The President has to-day disaffirmed the contracts of Reeder, Elmore, Johnson & Isaacs, for the purchase of half-breed lands. This is, perhaps, the foundation of the story relative to Reeder's dismissal.

AQUIDAY.

A bear weighing 376 pounds was shot at Colebrook, the 21st inst. He was discovered near the roadside, within half a mile of the village. He fled to a neighboring swamp. A dog was put upon his track, when he soon emerged from his retreat, and was brought down by a dozen or more shots. Three other bears were seen in the vicinity the same evening.

## Singular.

The Marine Court, it seems, although competent to declare judgment for the recovery of a debt, cannot compel the Sheriff to execute the writ of judgment placed in his hands. A Mr. Suydam, the "old veteran of the turf," obtained in the Marine Court, a few months since, judgment for the sum of $200 against the notorious James Irvin, by whom he was beaten at Lafayette Hall the other night. The writ for the execution of the judgment was placed in the hands of Sheriff Orser, but he refused (for reasons best known to himself) to serve it on his friend Irvin, and for such refusal was sued for damages by Suydam. This last suit was brought before Judge McCarthy, at the Marine Court, yesterday.

When the counsel for the defence contended that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case in question—that the laws relating to it were specific, and did not empower it to compel the Sheriff to serve writs of execution upon those against whom judgments were rendered—the Judge held the counsel's view of the case to be correct, and dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. So Sheriff Orser has legally the power to nullify the decision of the Court, and benefit his friends, who will no doubt reciprocate the compliment.

## Death of Moses Maynard, Jr.

Moses Maynard, Jr., Esq., a well-known citizen, died at his residence in Gramercy-place, this City, on Sunday, and was interred yesterday. Mr. Maynard was a Whig in politics, and was in 1848 elected Alderman from the Eighteenth Ward, which position he filled for one year. He was subsequently chosen President of the Long Island Railroad Company, which office he soon resigned, and was succeeded therein by Mr. Morris, the present incumbent. Mr. Maynard was at the time of his death about 40 years of age.

☞ To-day Castle Garden is to be opened as the Emigrant Landing Dépôt—and having wiped our tears at the loss of the dear old Garden, where Kossuth landed, and Sontag strained her delicate throat lining, and Jullien's immaculate vest shone transcendent, and Judge Meigs, year after year awarded the Institute Premiums, and the beautiful Panoramic views were visible,—having had our snivel in a gentle and melancholy way, we confess we are glad of it. Now, may Humanity have a chance, and the poor emigrants get a little more decent treatment, and the sharks that have torn them so ruthlessly be starved out. Not to foreigners, but to Humanity the Garden should be dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. Fever and Ague.—Rev. R. L. Frasier, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON, JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD, JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, R. M. TINDALE, JOHN D. STERLING.

Dear Sir: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASIER,

Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Dépôt, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Dépôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Dépôt.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brown's recently patented "LA BELLE" LOCK, which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of Inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, disease of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen, and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNOX, AT HIS NEW QUARTERS, No. 212 BROADWAY, northeast corner of Fulton st., has secured a vast increase to his already large share of patronage, and daily furnishes hundreds of visitors with hats that surpass anything of the kind yet offered to the community. At the place above mentioned, or at his up-town depot, No. 533 Broadway, KNOX will be happy to see all who desire a fashionable, well made and durable style of Summer hat.

CONTINUATION AUCTION SALE OF A SUPERIOR collection of wines and brandies. We desire to call the attention to the sale of the balance of the choice liquors, to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad st., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The goods are to be sold in the "original packages," as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedal, English Dunstable and light Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 131 Pearl-st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET ADJOINING WALL-STREET.—The eligible offices in the splendid brown stone building No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st., considered one of the best locations in the City for an Insurance Company. Possession immediately. Apply to [illegible], No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, [illegible] largest and most complete Stock in America, [illegible] with all the improvements of [illegible] real as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLLIAVIA [illegible] well known as an invigorator and [illegible] Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, [illegible]

BLACK SILKS.—WE HAVE [illegible] from Auction a very superior lot [illegible] are enabled to sell at much less than [illegible] 500 doz. superior Paris made Kid Gloves [illegible]

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO. [illegible]

E. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, [illegible] Oils, are unequaled by any in the [illegible] perienced difficulty in getting a good [illegible] gone Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] DR. AGRIMONT'S TROPICAL REMEDY for the cure of Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa. This never-failing remedy may be administered to the weakest infant with safety and immediate relief. It is a powder, and taken in a teaspoonful of water, without any of the narcotic effect of those uncertain nostrums usually given in these cases. Those traveling should not be without it, as it can be carried in their pocketbooks, and taken without water at any time with immediate relief. For sale by [illegible], No. 497 Broadway; H. W. HILLS, No. [illegible] Broadway; J. CRUMBIE, No. [illegible] Broadway; THOMAS BAILEY, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av.; [illegible], No. 185 Bowery; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, and of other druggists; at General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st. R. & B. DODGE, Proprietors.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS And shoes to make room for new Fall stock, at HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 486 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

We are now offering the balance of our splendid stock of Summer goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall importations and manufacture. Ladies' French gaiters, slippers, and ties, also misses' and children's shoes in every style. Ladies' gaiters from $1 25 to $2. N. B.—Just received, a new style of ladies' rubber overshoes for those who wear boots.

[illegible] Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

To the Afflicted.—Dr. AGRIMONT can be consulted gratuitously by calling at No. 22 Beekman-st., in any chronic case of Diarrhœa, or where the person has failed to find relief from other sources.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.—The NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty-first Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Hon. ERASTUS D. CULVER are engaged to deliver addresses. [illegible] and others have also been invited. Music by the Wallace Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn in a special train of cars (including baggage car for refreshments) at 10 A. M., and returning, will leave the Grove at 6 P. M. Those intending to unite in the celebration are earnestly requested to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Railroad Company may be reasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodations required. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents—children half price—may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., or at FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves stormy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS!—HYATT'S PATENTS.—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell each ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $4 to $6. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $6, whose value is from $10 to $12.

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by placing it into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

Ambrotypes.—PATENTED.—The subscriber, having purchased the right for Hudson County, now offers to the public an entire new style of pictures, which, for beauty, richness of tone, durability and exceeding fineness, surpasses every other kind of picture taken. It does not reverse the subject like a daguerreotype, hence everything in the picture is in its true position. Being hermetically sealed between glass plates, renders them proof against the action of the air, atmosphere or acids, and enables them to retain their brilliancy for ages. By this process children's likenesses can be taken as fast as instantaneously. No person is taking or exhibiting them in New-York, or nearer than Philadelphia, except myself at No. 34 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. WM. A. TOMLINSON.

New-York Academy of Medicine.—The Fellows of the Academy are requested to unite in the funeral obsequies of their lately deceased associate JAMES C. BLISS, M. D., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, inst., at the First [illegible] Church, 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., at [illegible] P. M.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., President.

[illegible], Ass't. Sec'y.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.

The Castle Garden will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, as the "Emigrant Landing Depot" for the reception and inspection of all emigrants arriving at this port.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

Dr. James McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial is daily performing extraordinary cures in Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, &c. It instantly arrests all dangerous symptoms, and is beyond a doubt the most perfect remedy known. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

"Soldier Man, want to buy a Dog?"—Inquire of [illegible] (Co. 6, N. G.) BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, No. 67 Ann-st., New-York, where all orders for Printing are executed by steam power, at the lowest cash prices. "Small favors thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion."

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 182 Broadway.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—S. DRUMMOND would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Apothecary Store to No. 397 Broadway, where he has opened with a new, complete and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. A superior quality of Brandy, old Jamaica spirits, pure Wines, &c., constantly on hand for medicinal purposes. S. DRUMMOND, Apothecary, No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WALTER LOCKWOOD has returned to his old stand, No. 243 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson, occupied by him for many years previous to the 1st of May last, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He has on hand a large and general assortment of goods, and intends to keep his stock replenished with the newest and most desirable styles of goods in the market, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Left hanging in the water-closet of Messrs. Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane, a gold patent lever watch, with a black braid guard chain attached, J. L. Moore, maker, No. 7,568. Apply to the owner, [illegible] BANKS, No. 17 Cedar-st.

LOST—In 2d-av., between 17th and 23d sts., A CARPENTER'S SPECIFICATION, for a front and rear building. Whoever will leave it at No. 125 Christie-st., will be suitably rewarded.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE. NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

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| BOOKS, | CIRCULARS, |
| PAMPHLETS, | CARDS, |
| CHECKS, | BILL-HEADS, |
| NOTES, | HAND-BILLS, |
| RECEIPTS, | LABELS, |
| STORE BILLS, | SHOW BILLS. |

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the lowest CASH PRICES. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

| | |
|---|---|
| FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled | $20 |
| BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES | 25 |
| SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case | 55 |
| GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled | 30 |
| GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES | 35 |
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## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, of neat and tidy habits, who wish to live in the same family or separate. One is a first-rate cook, good baker of bread, milk and churn. The other will do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The cook will take $7, the other $6. They have excellent City reference. The country preferred. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in City or country; one would do general housework; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; can milk and manage butter. The other is English, a nice tidy person; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant Scotch girl, as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. She is a splendid laundress, and would prefer acting as chambermaid and fine washer, &c. No objections to the Country; can produce the best of City and Country references. Call or address No. 24 21st-av., in the Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, the other to do general housework. Also by a Protestant girl of 16, as chambermaid, nurse or to assist in housework. Also by a nice girl of 14. They have the best of references, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 204 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and well recommended English young woman of experience as Cook, Washer and Ironer or housework, in City or country; and also by an English Protestant young woman as Chambermaid, or Nurse and Seamstress; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 283 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse to take care of children or to do chamberwork; is fully competent and is a good seamstress; may be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 201 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, a good plain cook and washer and ironer; understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 173 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A MASTER MACHINIST—Of industrious habits, and present waiting for a situation, would like to hear of a chance to superintend the building of some kind of mill, saw, sewing or manufacturing property. Persons owning idle property where water or steam power can be introduced, will find just the man they want by addressing MILLWRIGHT, this office.

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A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS—Is very anxious to obtain some employment as teacher of the French and Italian languages, or translator for some paper. He would also, if required, take charge of the English branches and mathematics in a school or family. Reference given on demand. Address No. 133 Amity-st., New-York.

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TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A French lady, or one who has lived in France, competent to teach French, music and painting. Salary $300 per annum and board. Services required six hours each day for five days in the week. Address Box No. 1,647.

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GOOD MILLINERS WANTED—Work given out. —Apply immediately at No. 60 Barclay-st.; up stairs.

MILLINERS WANTED.—A few good milliners wanted at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

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287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & CONNER'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

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## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN IN THE PARK, THIS EVENING.—All opposed to the contract system come at 6½ o'clock. Hon. Mike Walsh, T. E. Tomlinson, Esq., S. Commerford, Esq., Councilman Horatio N. Wild, Judge Mountford, J. D. Hoyt, Esq., William Wordsworth, Esq., H. N. Genet, Esq., Hon. Daniel B. Taylor, Hon. A. C. Morton, Councilman Clancy of the VIIth Ward, Hon. Gilbert C. Dean, and other eminent speakers are expected to address the people.

G. W. JAQUES, Chairman Com. of Arrangements. P. DONALDSON, Secretary.

HARLEM MODEL YACHT CLUB.—The members of the Club are hereby notified to meet at the Club House on THURSDAY, August 2, at 11 A. M. Owners of yachts are also notified to have their yachts at anchorage at Harlem Bridge at 11½ A. M., prepared to start at 12 M., to rendezvous at Glen Cove. By order of the Commodore. J. A. BOWERS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, will commence its annual session on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts. The election for officers will be held on THURSDAY, from 2 to 4 P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. S.

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CONTENTS.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED.—ADVENTURES OF PORTE CRAYON AND HIS COUSINS. Illustrated by Twenty-two Engravings.

SCOTT'S BATTLES IN MEXICO. Illustrated by Four Engravings.

SKETCHES IN THE EAST INDIES. PULO PINANG. Illustrated by Ten Engravings.

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CHAPTER LXVI. In which the Colonel and the Newcomes Athenæum are both lectured.

CHAPTER LXVII. Newcome and Liberty.

CHAPTER LXVIII. A Letter and a Reconciliation.

CHAPTER LXIX. The Election.

DUKE HUMPHREY'S DINNER.

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MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

LITERARY NOTICES.

*BOOKS OF THE MONTH.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

MR. SLIM'S AQUATIC EXPERIENCE. Illustrations—On the Beach—At the Office—Precautions—Directions—A Difficulty—A Dash for the Water—High and Dry—Try it Again—Mermaids—A Dilemma—Adjustment—Further Difficulty—A Sensation—The End of it.

*FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—Illustrations (furnished by BRODIE in advance of their appearance)*—Ball Costume and Promenade Dress—Wreaths—Coiffure.

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The public are respectfully informed, that in order to provide against mistakes in the transmission of messages by The Magnetic Telegraph Company, every *Message of consequence* ought to be *Repeated*, by being sent back from the office at which it is to be received to the office from which it is originally sent. Double the usual price of transmission will be charged when the message is so repeated, and a report made by special messenger to the party sending the same, whether it has been received by the party to whom it was sent, and if not, why not; or fifty per cent. in addition to the usual rates will be charged for either repeating or reporting only.

The Company will not be liable for any loss or damage that may ensue by reason of any delay or mistakes in the transmission or delivery or from non-delivery of unrepeated messages, but only engage to refund the amount paid, and to use reasonable efforts to secure the services of competent and reliable employés, so as to have their business transacted in good faith. *Nor will the Company be responsible* for mistakes in the transmission, nor for delay in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-transmission or non-delivery of any repeated message to any extent beyond *ten dollars*, unless it be insured.

Correctness in the transmission of messages between any two offices of this Company can be insured at the following rates, in addition to the charge for repeating and reporting as above.

For any sum up to one hundred dollars, one dollar, and one dollar for every one hundred dollars, or fraction of one hundred dollars above that sum, and the Company will not be responsible for any amount beyond the damage sustained by reason of the error or delay, and in no case for any sum exceeding that for which the message is insured, and the rates paid. Nor in any case for delays arising from interruptions in working their telegraph.

NOTICE.—Messages destined for any place beyond the Company's line, will be delivered from the terminal office to the proper parties there having control of the further means of forwarding the same; but the Company in no case hold themselves responsible for the correct transmission or prompt delivery of any message beyond such terminal office.

The Company's offices will be open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from April 1 to Nov. 1, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., from Nov. 1 to April 1, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays they will be open twice, viz.: from 1 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 evening.

The above Regulations to go into effect on the first day of August, 1855. WM. M. SWAIN, President. JULY, 1855.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being examined and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, *ferries, &c.* Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c. 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents, Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR SALE.—The location unsurpassed, in a great business and fashionable thoroughfare; the lease, manufacturing utensils, everything complete, will be sold at a bargain. Apply this day to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED—With $3,500 cash to engage with the advertiser in a manufacturing business near this City, that will net $6,000 per year certain, as will be clearly shown at an interview, by addressing LUMBER, this office, stating when and where to be seen.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A drug salesman, having a valuable cash and six months' trade, wishes a situation in a first class house, from the 1st of September. Address HENRY, *Times* office.

$25 REWARD.—Whereas the house of Mechanics' Hose Company No. 47, was feloniously entered on Saturday last; and whereas, some person or persons without cause, did destroy and remove one of the paintings and in other ways deface and injure the apparatus of said Company, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the officers of the Mechanics' Hose Company No. 47, in behalf of the members of the said Company do hereby offer the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who so entered the premises and destroyed the property of said Company.

*Resolved*, That the above be published in the New-York *Herald*, DAILY TIMES, *Sunday Mercury* and *America's Own*.

JACOB H. MILLER, Foreman.

DAVID COLEMAN, Secretary.

HARRISON'S PHILOCOME—For dressing the Hair, to improve its brilliancy and give it a delightful perfume. The Philocomes made by the French and all their American imitators, in a short time become rancid and worthless. HARRISON'S never does. It is preserved by an original process of his own, which sustains its freshness and perfume. Wholesaled by MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich-st., and retailed by REMSEN & POWERS, No. 296 6th-av., with whom you will find a supply of HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF GERANIUM, for the Handkerchief. A sprig from the plant is youth's love offering to lovely youth.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 8th-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 565 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 87 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—The subscriber is prepared to contract for the sale of pippins to be delivered the ensuing Fall. They will be packed in new flat hoop barrels and warranted perfect. Also treble refined pippin vinegar. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

## DRY GOODS.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS. JOHN [illegible] SMITH. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER, Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway, Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat SILK UMBRELLA of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—Assorted sizes and qualities; damaged black silk velvets, different widths and qualities; toilet quilts, linens, table cloths, napkins, union damasks, and cloths, for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 5 Park-place, N. Y.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—WALNUT COTTAGE—With three acres of ground, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt at Orange, and distant one hour from the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—House brick, and nearly new, 44 by 38 feet; basement and cellar; five rooms on first floor; six rooms and closets on second floor; attics, well, cistern, brick stable, &c.; 1½ about an acre, well stocked with choice fruit trees; stands on an elevation commanding an extensive view of river, vale and mountain; two hours by railroad from the City; eight or ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Part of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire at store No. 286 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 30 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS N. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 155 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—On Broadway, in the best part of the village, an excellent newly built frame cottage, two stories high, filled in with brick, and high basement and piazza. Land 50 feet front and about 200 feet deep, handsomely adorned with shade and fruit trees, and flower and fruit garden in fine condition. House of good width and first floor three rooms deep. An unsurpassed river view for miles and which cannot be cut off. Possession 1st of September. Price, $4,600, payable as follows: $600 on delivery; $800 May 1, 1856, and $700 Oct. 15, 1856, and balance in three installments annually thereafter. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The first class 3-story and basement house, with stable attached, situated at the corner of Grove-st. and Prospect-place, Jersey City. The house is in perfect repair, contains 14 rooms, and is furnished with gas and water throughout. The stable contains stalls for two horses, and is supplied with water and gas. The situation of the house is unsurpassed—standing at the corner of two broad streets, both well graded and sewered; it is shaded on all sides with beautiful trees, and commands a fine view of the Bay. Terms easy. Inquire of DAVID SCOTT, No. 85 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of J. T. CLAPP, No. 3 Nassau Bank Building.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A beautiful residence, with two acres ground, on Long Island, 2½ miles from Peck-slip Ferry, accessible by stage every half hour, and Railroad. This is one of the most *beautiful locations in the vicinity of New-York*; situated on Flushing avenue; a good dwelling, mostly new, with 11 rooms. The grounds in perfect order, fruit trees in abundance and a large vegetable garden. Very desirable as a residence or for investment. Possession immediately. Apply to C. E. FURMAN, No. 1 Park-row.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 86 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS ROW-BOAT FOR SALE.—A fine row-boat, 30 feet long, 5 feet beam, with trunk, mast, sail, oars, awning and cushions, carries 15 persons, is very stiff, rows easily, suitable for pleasure parties, built by FISH in the best style; would cost to build new $150; will be sold low. Apply to FISH & MORTON, No. 404 Water-st.

LEASE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A ten years' lease of six lots on the southeast corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The handsome and well built pleasure Yacht ULTRA, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken. She is about 100 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANIEL McMILLEN on board. She will be sold very low. Apply to JAMES M. STARK, 49 Wall-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—Good second hand shifting-seat phaeton top on back seat; a good top wagon, a doctor's wagon, a number of light wagons without tops, &c., at No. 59 Eldridge-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

## HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A well furnished house, with modern improvements, in or near East Broadway, above Pike, and below Gouverneur-st. To be occupied immediately by a small family. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A small family wishes to rent part of a modern built house up town, west side preferred. Unexceptional references given and required. Address LIVINGSTON, stating terms, situation, *&c., office of this paper.*

HOUSE WANTED—A finely furnished house, in a good location for a very desirable small family. Any party having such, will hear of a choice tenant by applying to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

SAFE WANTED.—A medium-size secondhand fire-proof Iron Safe. Apply to D. WOOD & BROTHER, No. 4 Liberty-place.

## TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling-house No. 15 Walker-st., would be leased for manufacturing purposes to a very desirable tenant. Lot is 107 by 20 feet. Apply to L. S. BINSSE, No. 43 John-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT.—One of the three new three-story brick houses, on Washington near Gates-av. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 136 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments consist of three entire floors, all recently put in perfect condition. Croton and gas in the house. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, No. 135 Grand-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—An elegant and commodious cottage house (new) with three lots of ground at East New-York, beautifully located near railroad station; has nine rooms. Rent $225. Time by railroad 20 minutes; being as quick and as cheap as the up-town residences are to the business portions of the City. Also, several parts of Cottage Houses to rent. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 136 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

FACTORY WITH STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—Building situate in 11th-av., near 29th-st., 32 feet by 50, four stories, well lighted; engine 25 horse power. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to H. A. CRANE, southeast corner 29th-st. and 11th-av.

BUILDING TO LEASE.—The new building erected for a hotel, near Madison-square, corner of 5th-av. and Broadway and 23d-st. This hotel is built on the European plan, but with special reference to the convenience of families. It contains, independent of stores, offices, and public rooms, 120 bedrooms and parlors. The whole will be rented with or without the stores, barber's and confectionery rooms. The stores and confectionery are now to rent. E. S. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall-st., and 2 New-st.

BASEMENT TO RENT.—The good business basement, well fitted up, No. 131 6th-av., corner of Amos-st. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. E. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

200 BARRELS SALMON—200 bbls. new Herrings, 3,000 boxes Smoked Herrings, 2,000 quintals new Dried French Fish, Codfish; 2,000 lbs. new Fresh Salmon, 200 bbls. Pickled Codfish, 200 bbls. Whitefish, now for sale by NELSON WELLS, No. 81 Dey-st.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. F. D. GATES, No. 26 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft, and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL will make her first appearance ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York. General Office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Room No. [illegible].

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—The Manager has the pleasure to announce a short engagement, to commence on MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1855, With that unrivaled artist, GABRIEL RAVEL, And his celebrated TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS, Consisting of the MARTINETTI FAMILY. The accomplished danseuse, M'LLE CELESTINE FRANCK. Her first appearance in New-York for three years. The American danseuse, MISS FRANCK. MONS COLLET, Principal dancer and Ballet Master. MR. H. WELLS, the distinguished Pantomimist, with other eminent performers, and a complete CORPS DU BALLET.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

Box sheet open on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, when seats may be secured for three days in advance. Notwithstanding the great outlay attendant upon the representations of this great troupe of artists, the prices of admission will remain the same:

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| Box and Parquet | 50 cents. |
| Upper Boxes | 25 cents. |
| Private Boxes | $5 and $6 |

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MR. BURTON in a Comedy and Farce THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 1, 1855. BREACH OF PROMISE. Ebenezer Sudden, Mr. Burton; Mr. Jobber, Mr. Jordan; Mrs. Trapper, Mrs. France; Matilda, Mrs. Stephens. WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Mr. Burton. In which character he will introduce THE LAMENTABLE HISTORY AND CRUEL DEATH OF VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH. THURSDAY and FRIDAY—The PYNE and HARRISON Opera Company. THURSDAY—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.

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| Tickets | Fifty Cents |
| Private Boxes | Five Dollars |
| Orchestra Seats | One Dollar |

Box office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overture, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of the BLACK STATUE. Evening at 8 o'clock, the U. S. MAIL. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—$20,000 awarded in premiums to and for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to the departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Palace Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—TWO NIGHTS ONLY—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, August 1st and 2d. The original and well known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Messrs. PIERCE, DONNIKER, RAYNOR, GOULD, MALLORY, MAIRS & Co., who performed at Mechanic's Hall, No. 472 Broadway, under the direction of E. P. CHRISTY, Esq., for eight years, will give two Concerts as above. For particulars, see programmes. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—From Buckley's Opera House, No. 539 Broadway.—Are now on their return to the City, where they reopen on or about the 20th of August. They perform in Watertown on the 2d and 3d of August, and open in Albany with their Grand Burlesque Operas on the 6th of August, after which they visit some of the Eastern Cities.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M., comprising 380 of the finest works of art ever exhibited. Important additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

## INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Miss HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. E. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. N. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; Dr. H. Lathrop, Esq., *Cherry Valley, N. Y.*; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, *New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 85 Crown-st.*, New-Haven.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his school will be reopened after the Summer vacation on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 85 West 15th-st., two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a private school by any similar situation in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough, in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The school consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 25.

A CARD.—E. PRUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 43 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from E. PRUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 8th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her school circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL.—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT!—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—render it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 267 Washington-st., New-York.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

F. & J. DUGAN, No. 482 Broome-st., New-York.

THOMAS LEWIS, No. 66 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 12th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

## MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THIEVING!

Who steal's one's purse steals trash;

But counterfeiting names

Is worse than robbery of cash.

And castigation claims.

In buying LYON'S Powder look

First at the wrapper; mark it well,

Unless his name is there, be sure,

The article's "a sell."

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for insects, rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

## COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 [illegible] from yard, No. 88 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 [illegible] in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, [illegible] from my yards, Nos. [illegible] Greenwich-st., [illegible] 28th-st., corner of 10th-av. PETER [illegible].

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the COAL Company's Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these celebrated cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale by the single pack and dozen at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

## Mysteries of Trade Publishing.

*From the Presbyterian Critic and Monthly Review for July.*

[illegible]

(Confidential.)

We have had upon our table for a month past, a volume of some 300 and odd pages, which came accompanied by another of these remarkable New-York documents, to which we have already had occasion to call the attention of our readers, in the case of Mr. John Livingston, Immortality Manufacturer, at No. 157 Broadway.

We have been somewhat at a loss to know what to do in the premises, as the printed Card, which accompanies the written letter, is especially marked "Confidential." We conclude on the whole, that as this man is intended to be one of the "confidentials" after the modern fashion—a sort of infinitesimal degree of the confidential, which one is to reveal only to one's 1,000 particular friends, and in view, further, of the peculiarly intimate relation between us and our readers—we are at liberty in this private way, to let them into our nice secret, in relation to what transpires behind the scenes in a great New-York publishing house, and therefore present them—first with the letter (the "sure enough" letter written with a pen,)—and next the "Card—(confidential)" printed on the other side of the letter.

New-York, May 5, 1855.

Rev. Stuart Robinson—*Dear Sir*: With this please find, for your acceptance and perusal, a copy of a new work which we shall issue on the 1st of June, entitled * * * * * * * * It is the first of a series of six Reform Fictions upon the six leading evils of modern society, which we have in press, and which we shall take great pleasure in forwarding to you as fast as issued. The first illustrates the hollowness of modern religion as exemplified in the everyday life of the majority of those who *profess* to be governed by its laws; secondly, the difficulties which the world and worldly Christians throw in the real Christian's path; and, thirdly, the glorious triumph which awaits the [illegible] faithfully to the end. It has been kindly suggested by a friend, that if the clergymen of the Union were made acquainted with the aim and tendency of the work, that they would heartily unite in securing for it a fair hearing. We should, therefore, dear Sir, be happy to learn that its publication meets with your sanction and approval. Any assistance you can render us to that end, or any suggestion you may kindly make in reference to bringing it properly before the Christian world, will be gratefully remembered by

Yours, very truly, ——— & Co.

*Editorial Rooms of ——— & Co.'s Publishing House, Ann-street, New-York.*

Card.—(Confidential.)

The position of the undersigned brings to them, daily, from various quarters, numerous literary projects, of every kind and character, of which scarcely one per cent. are found, upon examination, to possess sufficient practical value to entitle them to an earnest consideration. During the past year we received and examined over four hundred manuscripts and literary schemes. Of this number we discovered but one which, in our judgment, would warrant a prudent Publishing House in investing its time, capital and business machinery in bringing it to the attention of the public. This solitary exception was, however, like a priceless jewel, picked up from a bed of rubbish—a genuine diamond in the midst of a vast mass of pretentious but really worthless paste. It was in the form of a manuscript, prepared with the simple but modest remark that it was designed as the first of a series of six books upon the six leading evils of modern society. Upon turning back to the first page we found that the work (the first of the series) bore the following simple but impressive title:

* * * * * * * * * *

The simplicity of the title, and the modesty of the brief preface, induced us to give a careful reading to the opening chapter; this led us on insensibly to the second, then to the third, and thus onward till we reached the close, when on looking around, we found ourselves in the midst of silence so profound as to be painful. The gas-light was burning clearly, brightly, and distinctly over our desk, while daylight stole softly through the unclosed blinds of our office-window, which looked out upon the street. A glance at the clock announced the hour of five, and a sensation of faintness told of a neglected meal. We laid down the manuscript, and prepared for home and supper. On reaching the street we looked around us in surprise. The stores and offices were closed; the air was cool and dewy, and, with the exception of a newspaper carrier and ourselves, no one was visible. In an instant the conviction flashed across us that we had, without knowing it, been up *all night*. And as we commenced the reading of the manuscript, (which is more truly done with less rapidity than when in printed form,) at 11 o'clock of the preceding day, we had consequently been engaged seventeen hours in its perusal, perfectly oblivious of the wants of nature, of the flight of time, of everything, in fact, except the fascinating narrative which had thrown around us the magic of its spell.

But they were seventeen hours which we never shall forget. It was not seventeen hours either—but a period of long years. It was not a book we were reading—it was a life, &c.

The impression made upon us by the manuscript was, as will be inferred from the foregoing, of an unusual character. To satisfy ourselves, however, that we had not been duped by any artfulness in its style, we subsequently read it three times, but on each occasion with the same effect as before. To thoroughly test the matter, and learn whether the work was likely to produce a similar effect upon other minds, we placed the manuscript without comment in the hands of a ministerial friend whose judgment and experience we have long known and prized. He returned it at the end of a fortnight with the following note:

"Dear Friends: I have read your MSS. twice, once to myself and then aloud to my wife. Having by no means recovered from the effect of the second reading, which only served to strengthen the first, I do not feel in a condition to analyze critically the cause of the agitation which it has produced in my mind. Be assured, however, of one thing: a heavy responsibility will rest upon the house that may undertake the publication of that book. To publish it, and slight it, though never so little, in the publication, would be a solemn outrage upon the whole Christian world. Although decidedly opposed to the dissemination of fictions generally, I would regard it as an honor to be permitted to share in the glory of bringing this important work before the church. If you should undertake its publication, be kind enough to let me know it in a few weeks in *advance of its issue*, so that I can prepare my friends and congregation for its reception. If, in addition, *you would bring the work*, or a fair description of its aim and character, before my ministerial brethren, generally, throughout the Union, I feel confident they would deem it a pleasure and a duty to rise as one man, shoulder to shoulder, in its favor, and exert, *both in their pulpits and their daily walks*, their highest influence in securing for it the widest possible circulation."

This flattering letter strengthened our original impression of the power and importance of the work. Still, we feared that a kindly feeling for one of our firm might have had some influence upon the mind of its writer, and we concluded to subject the work to an ordeal whose opinion would only be governed by the character of the work itself. With this view we forwarded the manuscript to one high in the Church as well as in the confidence of the community, with the request that he would read it at his earliest convenience and favor us with his opinion of its merits. Many weeks elapsed, and we had begun to fear that the work had been read and "found wanting," when we were agreeably surprised by the following:

"Gentlemen: I herewith return you the manuscript of * * * * * * * * which I have read and reread with a pleasure that I shall not attempt to express. I must, however, decline to furnish a critical opinion of the work. I have no heart for such a task in my present frame of mind, (I write this at 2 o'clock in the morning,) with the image of Samuel before me. Still I will give you my impression of the book in a form which I deem more important than a mere written opinion. If you publish it, as I presume you design to do, you may set down my congregation and Sabbath School for at least five hundred copies—more, if I can influence it as I shall strive to do, &c."

This note determined us. We put the manuscript into the hands of our printer, without a moment's delay. May we hope that Samuel will find a friend in every pulpit and every Sabbath-School?

Respectfully, ——— & Co.

Now we have a crowd of things to say touching this wonderful Book, or rather touching the still more wonderful Circular. Indeed, we consider the Circular superior in power to the book; for the genius displayed in the Circular, though it is of the same order precisely of that in the book, viz., the genius for fiction, yet there is a great deal *more* of it in the Circular. The Genius both of the Circular and the book is of a highly cultivated order too, bearing indubitable marks of long training in one of that class of New-York trading houses, whose eminence in the realms of creative fiction is the wonder if not always the praise of the American continent—from the heights of Abraham to the Halls of the Montezumas. We have a strong suspicion (though aware of the folly of guessing after the "great unknown") that the author of the Circular is the author of the book; the book being composed in one of his nodding, and the Circular in one of his happier moods. Both have the impress of genius of a given order, trained under a given counting-house discipline; the voice of both has the same metallic [illegible].

Be this as it may, however, we have somewhat to say of the book—more to say to journalists, who either from want of care, or want of genius, countenance such impostures, by letting it run through their daily or weekly political grist-mill into the (hopper) book column. But still more have we to say, if space permit, to those grave clergymen, who are silly enough to allow themselves to be used as drummers for venders of every sort of Literary Codfish spawn. For though we of course understand Messrs. ——— & Co.'s letters recommendatory from clergymen to be part of the machinery of the fiction—a sort of "poetic license," in which their fruitful fancy indulges—yet it is only because such letters are an every-day matter-of-course occurrence, that the fiction builders find it expedient to use such material.

But of the book: As to literary merit, as a fiction, we have already characterized it. It is just about such as we suppose, a smart first clerk, well trained to the business of such a house as from the letter we would take ——— & Co.'s to be, (of course we know nothing of them,) would be supposed to have written as the result of his observation on religion and men, from going to church occasionally, chiefly with a view to show Messrs. ——— & Co.'s country customers, the partnership pew—(if they happen to have one;) from going to the theatre pretty regularly every night in the week, by way of showing ——— & Co.'s country customers the city—and from semi-annual visits to the country towns of New-England, for the purpose of seeing after ——— & Co.'s debtors. Just such a genius, of just such a cultivation, and of such opportunities to study men and religion, we would suppose wrote this book. * * * * * * * * * * The incident of this fiction is far below the level of what any shrewd and at the same time sympathizing observer of men and things might gather any day in a walk from the Battery to the Crystal Palace. And though, as we are aware, the critics tell us that the progress of national civilization may be marked in the constant tendency in the fictitious literature of the people, from superabundance to penury of incident, yet the penury of incidents in the fiction of the higher civilization, is to be more than compensated by the intenser dramatic power of the author in portraying the profounder out-workings of human passion. But in this author the scenes are as undramatic as the incident. His men and women and boys have none of the dramatic element about them. His paragons of virtue and religion are all the marvellously proper sort of good Yankee people: white-oak-faced men with consciences located in their solemn phiz, rather than down among the sentiments of the soul; merchants who have taken to religion as the next thing in regular order, after they have gained the world—at least as much of it as their not very capacious souls can hold; marvelously proper women too, versed in all the moralities and intensified ethics, after the models of the ancient virtuosos found in the school-books; all these robed in dullness as in a garment, and made to come forth as the puppet-showman brings out his wire-fixed nerves, to converse sentimentally, religiously or otherwise—is about the amount of the tragic element in this book. The comedy of his Satanic characters, a due proportion of which are sprinkled in, as a matter of course, is far below the level of what might be any day enjoyed about the shipping in the New-York harbor.

We found, therefore, different results from our experiment in the reading, from those described so graphically by the literary member of the firm of ——— & Co., after "seventeen hours" of trance in reading. "*A sensation of faintness told of a neglected meal.*" With us, in far less than seventeen minutes, a sensation of dullness told of a neglected nap—and we are not often caught napping over a book.

All this, however, is waste of space. Our purpose in this notice is something higher than this. We desire to give expression rather to our disgust, at the brazen impertinence of this swindling honest and pure, but credulous and weak people, out of their time and money, by such villainous compounds under the garb of religion! Mammon, feeding his rapacious maw with the proceeds of observations "on the hollowness of modern religion!" Modern religion—much of it—is hollow enough; just as much as ancient religion was. In all times—among all people—much of the religion was hollow;—necessarily so from the Bible account of man, as a being whose moral nature is such, as makes some religion necessary for him—but at the same, with a depraved soul, that tends even to cheat his own conscience with a sham—a hollow religion. Hence in all societies of men, there have been hollow religionists—and not less hollow-hearted skeptics to scourge and lash their hypocrisy.

But up to this case of ——— & Co., we have not a hypocrisy of hollowness, barefaced enough to assume for lucre's sake to scourge into piety all the moderately hollow hypocrites in society. The author of this book has about as much idea of what the religion of the gospel is, as a remedy for the sin and misery of the world—as the horse that draws the drug cart of one of his heroes, may be supposed to know of the merits of Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Whilst religious cant is loathsome enough in its nature, there are phases of the thing to us peculiarly loathsome. We can abide the vagaries, the superstitions of some poor negro, who knows nothing more of the Gospel than a vague idea of the one proposition—"Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." That one idea, though dimly conceived, yet sincerely embraced—he is a Christian man;—yea, even though many a vagary of his fancy cloud it. But this cant of religion—that *converses* in fine sentimental phrase *about religion*—about Christianity—about the Redeemer even—without the least element of the spiritual feeling that gives it all its power—we cannot bear with. Above all, when it takes airs upon itself, and in its utter heathenish ignorance, undertakes to lisp its emasculated malice at the modern Church, our critical stomach begins to feel as did the natural stomach of the literary partner of ——— & Co., when a "sensation of faintness told of a neglected meal."

We regret that we have not space for what we intended to say of the editors of papers—especially religious papers, who allow themselves to be fooled into aiding and abetting such unscrupulous swindling. Much more do we regret the want of space for a proper notice of the current fashion of using ministers of the Gospel, as decoy-ducks, for any and every sort of book swindle. That it is too current, as a fashion, is manifest from the impudence of the attempts of book-peddlars of all sorts, to make use of them. Indeed we have been tempted to think, that in that portion of the country most given to book-making, the primary idea of the minister's office, in the popular conception, is of a man set apart—not to preach the Gospel so much, as to be, by virtue of his position, a drummer-general for all sorts of book-ware. We shall expect to recur to this matter again.

## SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

### Letter from Mr. Lewis, in Reply to Charges of Inhuman Treatment of his Slaves.

*From the Paris (Ky.) Western Citizen.*

Mr. Editor: A communication, dated at Paris, Ky., appeared, some time ago, in the New-York *Tribune*, with editorial comments, under the above caption. The communication contained a history of the judicial proceedings had, in the Bourbon Circuit Court, at its last Spring term, against Mrs. Lewis and myself, upon a charge of inhuman treatment of two slaves, a girl and a woman. It also gave, not from testimony elicited upon an investigation, but from the false and exaggerated rumors so industriously circulated to our prejudice at the time, what purported to be a statement of the particular acts of cruelty upon which the prosecution was founded. That publication did myself, but more especially my wife, the grossest injustice.

Although the account it gave must have appeared greatly exaggerated to every reflecting mind, except such as were prepared to believe everything, however horrible, of the holder of slaves, still the impression left upon the mind must have been that Mrs. Lewis, for one in her position in life, was a monster of inhumanity. A plain statement of the facts, as they really existed, would have removed that impression. I should have made such a statement, at once, but for the consciousness that, unsupported by other testimony, it would have but little weight whilst the public mind was in a state of such bitter excitement against us.

The only white man who had a personal knowledge of the facts was gone, I knew not whither. And, although he was an Englishman, and, as I believe, an Abolitionist—although to his ill-will is traceable a greater part of the injurious reports against Mrs. Lewis—I was willing to rest the case upon his statement, solemnly made. I have sought for him deligently, I have traveled hundreds of miles in vain search for his place of residence. I am, therefore, compelled to make the statement I am about to make, upon my own veracity, rather for the *satisfaction of those* who know my character, than with any hope of convincing those who *prefer to believe whatever may be said to the disadvantage of a neighbor.*

According to the charge, the most atrocious cruelities were inflicted upon the girl in the form of scourgings and burnings with hot irons, in all which Mrs. Lewis participated with fiendish delight. True, no one could prove that she had anything to do with it, but the scars and sores were there, upon the neck and hands of the child, to show for themselves. The scars and sores were there, but the manner in which they came to be there is a different thing.

Here is the explanation of it. The girl was sickly, being at the time this occurred, under treatment for scrofula and a dropsical affection. She had performed no labor for three months. She was indisposed, by the nature of her disease to take even the moderate exercise we were advised it was essential for her to have. With this object, her mistress had directed her to pick up some light brush that had fallen in the yard, from the decayed top of a tree. Coming out afterwards and finding her sitting down, with her work undone, she picked up a small stick and struck her with it. The girl immediately ran round the house. Mrs. Lewis, supposing that she was about to run away from home, as she had several times before, determined to catch her. She ran through the house, and as she passed through the dining room, without reflection, caught up the tongs, and ran out to the back yard, where, coming up with the girl behind, she passed one leg of the tongs on each side of her neck and seized her with them. The girl caught the tongs in her hands, and thus held them tight, screaming with pain.

Mrs. Lewis, frightened at the unexpected screaming, let go the tongs, and a negro woman, standing near, seized them, and by force pulled them away. The tongs had just been used in stirring the coal in the grate by one of the servants. Mrs. Lewis did not know or believe that they were hot. The whole thing was unpremeditated, and so far as the burning was concerned, entirely unintentional. This occurred a week or ten days before the indictment was found. The girl's hands were badly burned, and blisters formed upon both sides of her neck. One side healed up directly, but on the other side was a scrofulous ulcer, the matter from which inflamed it to such a degree that the blisters became ugly sores. This was the only burning. All that was said about hot irons and cruel floggings was simply false. If there were other scars upon her body, they are either caused by scrofula or made before I became her owner. It is said that the girl ran to a neighbor's house entirely naked, and several other minor specifications are thrown in to add to the enormity of Mrs. Lewis' conduct.

The girl was well clothed when she left my house, and she either stripped herself in a passion, or it was done by some one else to give effectiveness to the story. Certain it is, her clothes were never found upon my premises. Mrs. Lewis, instead of treating the gentlemen who came to inform her of the girl's condition, with haughty disdain, shutting the door in their faces, sent for the girl immediately, with proper clothing for her.

With regard to the woman. The statement that Mrs. Lewis whipped her or any other servant with her own hands, or looked upon their punishment as a spectacle to be enjoyed, as the writer in the *Tribune* asserts, is wholly and entirely false. The statement that she had this woman tied up naked by the heels and amused herself by throwing stones at her while water was pumped upon her by another servant, is without the shadow of foundation in fact. The only thing that could have suggested the lie is the fact that upon one occasion, I ordered her, as a punishment for want of cleanliness, to be drenched with water from the force pump. She was not tied nor was there anything cruel in the nature of the punishment or the manner in which it was administered.

This woman was whipped several times, and with some severity, but it was done under my direction, by another negro woman, and not by my wife or under her supervision. That she was ever buried, is entirely untrue. If was whipped severely, it was because her conduct made it necessary. Three times, either by design or carelessness, she had set fire to her cabin—her habits of personal uncleanliness were incorigible and the stubbornness of her disposition unconquerable.

I govern my negroes with a stricter discipline than most of my neighbors, because I believe it better for them as well as for myself. I do not punish them wantonly, never, except when I deem it necessary to their proper government, and then with only such severity and frequency as may be necessary to accomplish the object. Some of them I have never found it necessary to punish at all. The woman had been whipped several times within a short time. They say she had sores upon her hips. Those were probably the effect of the whippings aggravated by her own want of personal cleanliness and inattention to them. For them my wife was in no way responsible. The statement that she was burned is wholly untrue.

It will naturally be asked why I made no defence to the charge of the indictment. I only regret that I did not. But I was not advised of the full extent of the charge—many things were said to our prejudice that had never come to my ears and I saw them for the first time in the *Tribune*. The appearance of the negroes, though that was nothing in comparison with the representations made of it as I afterward learned, was against us, and it seemed impossible for me to prove the true causes that had produced it. Influenced by a natural disinclination to have my wife's conduct made the subject of a judicial investigation, I suffered myself to be advised, contrary to my own judgment, to the course that was pursued.

I have now given a plain and unvarnished history of the "cruelties," out of which such a tale of horrors was manufactured. Those who know me best will believe it. It is a matter of indifference to me whether those who take such infinite delight in the horrible stories the *Tribune* so loves to furnish to its readers, believe it or not. I know the malice in which the prosecution had its origin. I know the man to whose revengeful heart the suffering his injustice has occasioned, has been most sweet. But of that I will not speak. I leave the matter with the public, asking them to revise the harsh opinions, founded upon rumors multiplied and exaggerated as they have passed from mouth to mouth, and if they do not believe my statement, let them, at least, exercise a rational judgment upon the probabilities of the circumstances detailed.

Alpheus Lewis.

### The Case of Mr. Wheeler's Slaves.

The late slaves of Mr. Minister Wheeler, who were rescued from slavery in Philadelphia a few days since, are now in this City. In consequence of the *statement* published by Mr. Wheeler that they were *forcibly* abducted from the state of slavery in which he held them, and consigned to freedom greatly against their own will, Mrs. Johnson, the mother of the family, went before Judge Culver *yesterday*, and made the *following* affidavit. Several gentlemen of character were present, and bore witness to the voluntary character of the deposition:

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York.*—*Jane Johnson* being sworn, makes oath and says: My name is Jane—Jane Johnson; I was the slave of Mr. Wheeler, of Washington; he bought me and my two children, about two years ago, of Mr. Cornelius Crew, of Richmond, Va.; my youngest child is between six and seven years old, the other between ten and eleven; I have one other child only, and he is in Richmond; I have not seen him for about two years; never expected to see him again; Mr. Wheeler brought me and my two children to Philadelphia, on the way to Nicaragua, to wait on his wife; I didn't want to go without my two children, and he consented to take them; we came to Philadelphia by the cars; stopped at Mr. Sully's, Mr. Wheeler's father-in-law, a few moments; then *went to the steamboat for New-York at 2 o'clock*, but were too late; we went into Bloodgood's Hotel; Mr. Wheeler went to dinner; Mr. Wheeler had told me in Washington to have nothing to say to colored persons, and if any of them spoke to me to say I was a *free woman traveling with a minister*; we staid at Bloodgood's till 5 o'clock; Mr. Wheeler kept his eye upon me all the time except when he was at dinner; he left his dinner to come and see if I was safe and then went back again; while he was at dinner, I saw a colored woman and told her I was a slave-woman; that my master had told me not to speak to colored people, and that if any of them spoke to me to say that I was free; but I am not free; but I want to be free; She said, "Poor thing, I pity you;" after that I saw a colored man and said the same thing to him; he said he would telegraph to New-York, and two men would meet me at 9 o'clock, and take me with them; after that we went on board the boat; Mr Wheeler sat beside me on the deck; I saw a colored gentleman come on board; he beckoned to me; I nodded my head and could not go; Mr. Wheeler was beside me and I was afraid; a white gentleman then came and said to Mr. Wheeler, "I want to speak to your servant, and tell her of her rights." Mr. Wheeler rose and said, "If you have anything to say, say it to me; she knows her rights;" the white gentleman asked me if I wanted to be free; I said, "I do, *but I belong to this gentleman* and I can't have it; he replied—"Yes, you can—come with us, you are as free as your master—if you want your freedom, come now; if you go back to Washington you may never get it;" I rose to go; Mr. Wheeler spoke, and said, "I will give you your freedom;" but he had never promised it before, and I knew he never would give it to me; the white gentleman held out his hand and I went toward him; I was ready for the word before it was given me; I took the children by the hands, who both cried, for *they were frightened*; but both stopped when they got on shore; a colored man carried the little one, I led the other by the hand; we walked down the street till we got to a hack; nobody forced me away; nobody pulled me, and nobody led me; I went away of my own free will; I always wished to be free and meant to be free when I came North; I hardly expected it in Philadelphia, but I thought I should get free in New-York; I have been *comfortable* and happy since I left Mr. Wheeler, and so are the children; I don't want to go back; I could have gone in Philadelphia if I had wanted to; I could go now; but had rather die than go back; I wish to make this statement before a magistrate, because I understand that Mr. Williamson is in prison on my account, and I hope that the truth may be of benefit to him.

her
JANE ✕ JOHNSON.
mark.

Sworn before me, this 31st July, 1855.
E. D. Culver, City Judge.

The two branches of the city government of Lowell being unable to agree upon a City Marshal, to take the place of Mr. Miller, the Mayor and Aldermen have made William H. Clemence Chief of Police, and clothed him with the powers of City Marshal.

### Ex-Governor Troup of Georgia Vindicating President Pierce.

Valdosta, Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

Dear Sir: You are quite welcome to do as you please with anything of mine you may have in your possession, provided you think good may come of it.

I have neither taste, inclination nor spirits for controversial politics; but am, notwithstanding, far from being indifferent to the welfare of our country. If a word from me could subserve its interest, in any sense, it would not be wanting. We see with different eyes, or I would be amazed at the opposition to the present Administration, especially in the Southern country. The present is, in truth, the least exceptionable of all the Administrations we have ever had—Gen. Washington's, Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Polk's not excepted. People seem to be opposed to it because there is really nothing to find fault with. *The Southern people are bound by honor, gratitude and patriotism to sustain it with all their might. Catholic Church and foreign emigration* are mere pretences—the Administration has nothing to do with either. The first has existed at all times without complaint; the second has not only existed, but has been almost uniformly encouraged by people and Government; and now a party is formed to destroy the Administration because it will not destroy the Roman Catholics and put down the foreigners. This is not to be believed. The true grounds of opposition are—1. The very small number of offices at the disposal of the President, when compared with the very great number of those who seek them. 2. The faithful and unfaltering integrity with which the public treasure is guarded against the thieves who prowl by night and by day to break in and steal. 3. The inflexible courage with which the President, in defending the Constitution, *defends the dearest rights and most sacred interests of the South*. The most formidable power against the Administration is the party occupying the latter ground, and what a spectacle is here presented for the Southern country! Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hale both from New-Hampshire—the one an honest man, the other a bigoted fanatic and Abolitionist! What a contrast! What effulgence! What blackness! And yet there are Southern men acting with the latter to humble and prostrate the former, and with scarcely any better pretext than the former has appointed to two conspicuous offices two prominent men, one failing in his duty, and the other doing his with honor and advantage to the country. Mistaken and deluded men! Our very safety depending on union among ourselves, they would sow discord and division. Our highest interest depending on the veto, they would take the veto from Mr. Pierce to bestow it on Mr. Hale or Mr. Anybody. Such men seek to restore the Administration of the past, when peculation and plunder and swindling were the order of the day in every Administrative Department, and when the only security of the public against rapine and spoliation was the exhaustion and beggary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, dear Sir, G. M. TROUP.

Dr. John G. Slappey, Newton, Georgia.

P. S.—The President has had nothing to do with the disgraceful bidding for the Presidency going on for some time in the Senate of the United States, where the public lands and the public offices have been offered to any or everybody who had a vote to give, and any or everybody might be qualified to vote.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

Tuesday, July 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at \$6 37½@\$6 50 for Pots, and \$6 50@\$6 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

BEESWAX—There have been 2,000 lbs. American Yellow purchased at 27½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

CANDLES—Remain rather quiet, but steady.

CEMENT—Is less active, but is still quoted \$1@\$1 12½ ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—Is doing rather better,—the sales since our last amounting to 320 pkgs. Java, part at 14½c.; 227 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; 3,400 Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; and 250 St. Domingo at 9½c.@9¾c., the latter price for Cape, ℔ lb.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—This staple is not in much request, though the recent advance in its value is well sustained. Operators are holding off, for late European news, and this circumstance retards business.

FISH—Dry Cod remain in fair demand at full previous figures, but there is not much activity in Mackerel or Herring, which rule about the same. The general stock is a light one for the season.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in good demand, partly for home use and partly for shipment, and, with light receipts, the improvement last mentioned is still easily procured for desirable parcels. The day's operations consist of 6,500 bbls. within our range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior State | \$7 62½ @ 7 75 |
| Ordinary State | 7 75 @ 7 87½ |
| Straight State | 7 87½ @ 8 00 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 8 00 @ 8 25 |
| Mixed Western | 8 18¾ @ 8 31¼ |
| Common to good Indiana and Michigan | 8 31¼ @ 8 50 |
| Fancy Michigan | 8 50 @ 8 62½ |
| Common to good Ohio | 8 25 @ 8 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 8 50 @ 8 75 |
| Extra Ohio | 8 87½ @ 11 50 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 8 87½ @ 9 87½ |
| Fancy Genesee | 8 25 @ 8 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 50 @ 10 25 |

Canadian is still brisker and firmer, with sales of 2,000 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at \$8 25@\$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is less active and languid. About 1,000 were disposed of at \$8 75@\$11 25 for low mixed to extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet but steady. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at \$4 62½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, but is actively inquired for and is firm. The day's sales comprise 18,000 bushels Southern, chiefly red, at \$1 75@\$1 85; but including some amber colored, at \$1 80; and white at \$2 ℔ bushel. Rye is less freely offered, and now brings, in lots, \$1 20 ℔ bushel,—an advance. Barley is unchanged. Corn is rather heavy and languid, with sales of only *about 50,000 bushels, at 88c.@88½c. for Western mixed*; and 94c. for round yellow, the latter merely retail parcels, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River disposed of at former rates.

HEMP—Hemp has not varied much since our last notice appeared.

HOPS—Are dull and somewhat nominal.

IRON—Scotch Pig was purchased to the extent of 400 tons, at 30½c.@31½c., usual terms, ℔ ton; but in other kinds, nothing of moment has occurred.

LATHS—Are in fair request and are firm at \$1 50 for Eastern, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 83c. for common, and \$1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl., with a light business.

MOLASSES—Remains very quiet at old prices. The stock is still limited.

NAVAL STORES—The sales of Turpentine embrace 800 bbls. Crude at \$3 87½@\$3 ℔ 280 lbs., and 150 bbls. *Spirits at 40c.@40½c. ℔ gallon. Tar is unaltered.* Common Rosin is quiet and languid at \$1 80@\$1 85 ℔ 310 *lbs., delivered—the latter being the extreme rate.* White Rosin and City Pitch are without activity or change in value.

OILS—Nothing new has occurred in Whale or Sperm. Sales transpired of 200 baskets Olive at about previous *rates, and sundry lots Linseed at 92c.@93c. ℔ gallon.* Lard Oil is without variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather more active, but at unsettled prices, the day's sales consisting of 1,300 bbls. at \$19 56¼@\$19 62½ for New Mess; \$16 50@\$16 62½ for New Prime, and \$19 31¼@\$19 37½ for old Mess, ℔ bbl., with \$17 50 for Prime Mess. Cut Meats continue rare and in demand at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is still in fair request, but is tending downwards, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in steady demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at \$9 75@\$10 25 for Prime; \$11@\$13 for Country Mess; \$15 50@\$16 for repacked Mess, and \$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from \$22 50@\$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from \$15@\$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 20c.@23c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Remains quiet, but firm, as quoted previously.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, with rather more offering.

SEEDS—Continue inactive, and nominal in price.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile purchased at yesterday's figures.

SPICES—Are in better demand, but otherwise unaltered.

SUGARS—Are salable and firm,—the day's business embracing 800 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; 150 Porto Rico, at 6½c.@6¾c.; and 200 New-Orleans, at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 9,000 lbs. prime realized 11½c.@12c.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request, at fully sustained prices. There is more inquiry for Seed Leaf than formerly. The sales since Friday have been 150 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@11½c; *341 bales Havana*, at 23c.@37c.; 207 bales Cuba, on private terms; 30 bales Yara, at 35c.; 165 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@13c.; 43 cases Florida, private bargain, ℔ lb.; 30 bales Kentucky Stems, at \$1 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

| | Havana. | Cuba. | Yara. | Cient. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock June 30, 1855, bales | 2,083 | 342 | 70 | 166 |
| Received since, bales | 2,216 | 1,344 | 130 | 366 |
| Total | 4,300 | 1,686 | 200 | 530 |
| Sales to July 31, 1855, bales | 1,700 | 494 | 200 | 121 |
| Stock August 1, 1855, bales | 2,600 | 1,192 | — | 415 |

WHISKY—Sales were made of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. Zellkamp & Kitching, brokers, have furnished us with the annexed review of this branch of business, for July:

"There has been a good demand for domestic Wool throughout the month of July, but more particularly for low grades, and of medium for De Laine purposes. Of the finer grades there have been but little sold at about the old rates. Pulled Wool has been active at advanced prices. The market is now quite bare of all kinds. Lamb's pulled is now coming in, but as yet there has been but a small demand for it, and prices are not established. Our stock of fleece has accumulated handsomely. We shall have more than we expected, and a nice selection. With certainty, we can now say, that there is a considerable decrease of native wool; it is estimated at about 10 to 15 per cent., and we have meanwhile received the full accounts of the clips of the principal wool growing countries of Europe, stating short clips and from 10 to 15 per cent. higher prices. At Berlin, the yearly fair commenced about the 18th, and terminated the 22d June. There were 10,000,000 lbs., mostly of fine and fine middling qualities, of which the best kinds sold nearly as high as in Breslaw; but towards the end of the fair, the prices receded to those of 1853. Only 2,500,000 lbs. were left unsold. The German, French and Belgian manufacturers have bought largely at the London sales of Colonial Wools, and they would likewise become good purchasers for American fine fleece, if our farmers or wool growers would only pay due attention to this important article. A good number of our most extensive mills, have provided themselves for awhile, and we may, therefore, look for a quiet time; but prices are expected to be firm, and eventually with a rising tendency. Of Foreign Wool, (low qualities,) we have not much to report. Manufacturers by the sale of their fabrics, could not find the high prices asked, at all warranted, and consequently this branch of business has not changed in its features. Holders continue firm, as they cannot import similar kinds for the same prices. The consumption of low wools has increased largely in Europe, and this great demand caused a rise of prices, which, (considering the small clip,) leaves no prospect for large consignments; hence the principal reason for demanding advanced prices. Unwashed Cape Wool and Chilian, have been sold within quotations—so has China. Business in general, does now, and we hope will continue to present a favorable aspect."

FREIGHTS—The engagements were again light to-day, but rates underwent no important alteration. The amount of produce offering was too limited to place much within reach of shippers, and this continues to operate as a check upon the export trade. Parties were likewise holding off for later European news, and this had a depressing effect.


## NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)....132 William-st., rear
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........367 Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.................119 Nassau-st.
Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT.............................[illegible] Spring-st.
Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK..........................413 Broadway
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND. 239 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.
Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)......34 Barclay-st.
French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 42 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st.
Grate and Fender Maker.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer......5 Platt-st.
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)............80 Wall-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 28th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 62 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.......................120 Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.......440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO...............117 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.........138 Chambers-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.........106 and 108 Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)................139 William-st.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).......67 Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO.........................263 Washington-st.
Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 25 and 28 Frankfort-st.
Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."................Depot 146 Water-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.........54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)....20 Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).........61 Barclay-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very *lowest prices*, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.



## DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.
Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.
Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th August inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.
Jersey City, July 19, 1855.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st. New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be re-opened on the 16th inst.
Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 13 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1855—INTEREST NOTICE.—All interest falling due 1st August, on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, or of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, Cleveland, July 28, 1855.
THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due 1st August, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation at the office of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
D. L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BEECH, Secretary.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, or their authorized Attorneys, upon the production of their certificates at my office, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first day of September next.
July 30, 1855. GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, falling due on the 1st August, 1855, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of August will be paid on or after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.
New-York, July 26, 1855.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, July 28, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors.
E. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Office Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.



## FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
*ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,*
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | Carlsruhe, | Lisbon, | Pisa, |
| Antwerp, | Calcutta, | Madrid, | Rome, |
| Athens, | Canton, | Malta, | Rotterdam, |
| Amsterdam, | Dresden, | Marseilles, | Rio de Janeiro, |
| Berlin, | Dusseldorf, | Milan, | St. Petersburg, |
| Baden-Baden, | Edinburg, | Moscow, | Strasburg, |
| Berne, | Florence, | Munich, | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Frankfort, | [illegible] | Smyrna, |
| Bordeaux, | Genoa, | Mulhouse, | Seville, |
| Boulogne, | Geneva, | Madras, | [illegible] |
| Bremen, | Gibraltar, | Malta, | [illegible] |
| Brussels, | Hamburg, | Manilla, | [illegible] |
| Bagni di Lucca, | Hague, | Madeira, | Sydney, N.S.W. |
| [illegible] | Havre, | Melbourne, | Turin, |
| Bombay, | Heidelberg, | [illegible] | Toulon, |
| Batavia, | Hong Kong, | Naples, | Trieste, |
| Beyrout, | Kandy, Ceylon, | Nice, | Venice, |
| Cairo, | Liverpool, | Oporto, | Vevey, |
| Coblentz, | London, | [illegible] | Vienna, |
| Cologne, | Leghorn, | Paris, | Wiesbaden, |
| Cadiz, | Leipsic, | Pau, | Warsaw, |
| Colombo, Ceylon, | Lyons, | Palermo, | Zurich. |

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong-Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..............Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich................Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine, [illegible]
Ballarat,
Sandhurst Agency, [illegible]
Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, [illegible]. This Company have purchased the European Express of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuables, articles and specie to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled facilities, &c. [illegible] Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.
Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.
Foreign Offices—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.
H. S. LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 12 Wall-st., Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send promptly to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
D. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
References:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report then made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of F. T. H. GIBSON, No. 22 Pine-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then, and there be obtained.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

C. G. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. Milton S. Latham, and Mr. [illegible], (of [illegible] Harper & Co.) New-York, Chas. R. Hawes, No. [illegible] New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., corner of 11th-st.
D. C. WEEKS, W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 43 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon consignments of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon deposits of provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 55 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. W. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 39 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.



## INSURANCE.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS. TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | Denning Duer, | Fred'k A. Delano, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | John Steward, Jr., | Jas. C. Bell, |
| Wm. H. Russell, | Robert B. Minturn, | D. Drake [illegible], |
| Aug. C. Downing, | Reuben Withers, | Frederic G. Foster, |
| [illegible] | Edward C. [illegible], | Peleg Hall, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | Josiah Oakes, | Robert [illegible], |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Jos Gaillard, Jr., | Sam'l V. Hoffman, |
| Isaac Townsend, | J. M. Waterbury, | Jacob Anthony, Jr., |
| James Warren, | George Curtis, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| Arthur Leary, | George T. Adee, | John A. C. Gray, |
| M. W. [illegible], | John J. Astor, Jr., | |

New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.
And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, by scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable brokers, in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1855.
New-York, March 1, 1855.
The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of \$250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only policies of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nath'l Richards, | John Steward, | Moses Taylor, |
| Sam'l F. Mott, | Jas. Colles, | Lyman Denison, |
| Wm. F. Mott, | Thos. W. Pearsall, | Edwin D. Morgan, |
| Rufus L. Lord, | Richard Tighe, | Sidney Mason, |
| Wm. W. Fox, | Peter Cooper, | John Caswell, |
| Thos. Barron, | Henry Elsworth, | [illegible] |
| Aug. H. Ward, | Robt. B. Minturn, | [illegible] |

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. Palmer, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 11 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of \$200,000, insures Dwellings, Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
J. Wilson Freeborn, Sec. JAMES PERSON, Pres't.

## AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—[illegible] COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, &c. [illegible] ... on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, ... all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY ... [illegible] ... J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHEESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 9th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (...) on a map on file in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of ... lots of ground, situate in the XIXth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and ... D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor," ... [illegible] ... Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff. ... Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, ... [illegible] ... viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. ... Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dart.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. ... Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of Household Furniture. THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesroom, ... Brooklyn, the balance of the stock of a retail house furnishing store, comprising baskets, tubs, pails, brooms, toy wagons, cradles, japanned cake and cash boxes, chamber pails, brushes of all kinds, combs, porte monnaies, and other fancy goods, with a great variety of wooden and tin utensils. Also, a variety of household furniture, comprising one piano, stool and cover, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, carpets, ... At 3 o'clock P. M., four large iron kettles, six barrels ... [illegible] ... The above can be seen at any time before the sale at the northwest corner of John and Gold sts., Brooklyn.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SALES OF STOCKS by order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver, and others.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Bank—... shares of the capital stock of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company ... $25 each. For account of whom it may concern:
... Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. ... $100 each
... [illegible] ... $50 each
... [illegible] Bank ... $100 each
... Corn Exchange Insurance Co. ... $50 each
... Francis' Metallic Life Boat Co. ... $50 each

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHOICE BONDED CHAMPAGNES AND BRANDIES UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug. 1,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., the balance of those very superior wines, brandies and champagnes, to be sold in original packages and delivered from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. All goods warranted as represented. Terms cash, and catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of W. Granite, Flown Blue, Blue Printed, Painted, C. C., Rockingham and Yellow Ware, French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Hall Lanterns, &c.—worthy the notice of retailers and country merchants. Goods well packed for shipping, at moderate charges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Sackett, between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, &c.
Same day, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 62 Columbia, between Congress and Warren sts., South Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, bureau, washstands, crockery, cookstove, and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 676 Greenwich-st., near Christopher, the entire furniture contained in the three story residence as above, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen articles, crockery, &c. Sale positive.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE—THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., of Furniture, &c., by catalogue, which is now ready to examine, containing an excellent stock of superior furniture of rosewood, &c. Also oil paintings, mirrors and mattresses. Terms three months—sums over $100.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., an immense assortment of household furniture, a large invoice of silverplated ware, and at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a horse, wagon and harness, without reserve.

AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 31 Division-st., the entire stock, consisting of leather, calf-skins, shoe bindings, &c., &c. Also, a lot of office chairs and settees, cart, wagon and harness, store fixtures, &c. Terms on day of sale.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.
Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishment. ELY & MUNGER, No. 529 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented ... Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 420 & 456 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent ... plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and quality of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place at Glen Cove on FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

The steamer CROTON, W. H. WOOD, master, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Aug. 3, at 8 A. M., touching at Primes Dock and Whitestone, and will leave her passengers at Glen Cove. Returning on the same day, she will leave Glen Cove at about 4 P. M. for Primes Dock, Whitestone and New-York.

The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE, Captain JOHN GERMAIN, will leave Peck-slip, New-York, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock A. M., for Glen Cove and will arrive there in time for the race. This steamer will touch at Glen Cove, and taking such passengers as may wish to witness the race, will accompany the yachts until 2 o'clock P. M., when she will touch at Glen Cove and return to New-York, arriving there at 3½ P. M.

On the arrival of the CROTON at Glen Cove she will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, and such of her passengers as may wish to attend the race will be taken by the steamer GLEN COVE.

No freight will be taken on these trips.

Fare to Glen Cove 37½ cents.

Fare from Glen Cove on excursion to accompany Yachts 50 cents.

Fare from Glen Cove to New-York 37½ cents.

The steamer CROTON will take passengers from Glen Cove to New-York, Primes Dock and Whitestone on her return at 4 P. M.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier No. 3, first dock above the Erie Railroad depot:

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | | LEAVES RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, July 26 | 11 M. | Thursday, July 26 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Friday, July 27 | [illegible] | Friday, July 27 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Saturday, July 28 | [illegible] P. M. | Saturday, July 28 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Sunday, July 29 | [illegible] | Sunday, July 29 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Monday, July 30 | [illegible] | Monday, July 30 | [illegible] A. M. |
| Monday, July 30 | [illegible] | Tuesday, July 31 | [illegible] A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 31 | [illegible] P. M. | Wednesday, Aug. 1 | [illegible] A. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 1 | [illegible] P. M. | Thursday, Aug. 2 | [illegible] A. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 2 | [illegible] P. M. | Thursday, Aug. 2 | 1 P. M. |

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

| Leave New-York. | | Leave Ocean Port. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 31 | [illegible] A. M. | Tuesday, July 31 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 1 | [illegible] A. M. | Wednesday, Aug. 1 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 2 | [illegible] A. M. | Thursday, Aug. 2 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 3 | [illegible] | Friday, Aug. 3 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 4 | 1 P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 4 | 6 P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 5 | [illegible] A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 5 | 3 P. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 6 | [illegible] A. M. | Monday, Aug. 6 | [illegible] A. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 6 | [illegible] P. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 7 | 10 A. M. |

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 2 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 5½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS—BY LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. Fare out and back $1. Fare to Greenport and Sag Harbor, 75 cents. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Barrow from Greenport, from the agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificates issued from the office at Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 160 Broadway, up stairs.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
New-York, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of TAPPEN, WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
East Brooklyn, July 31, 1855.
CHARLES E. TAPPEN,
CHARLES D. WEBB,
CHARLES G. TAPPEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WEBB & TAPPEN, and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by TAPPEN, WEBB & CO. CHAS. D. WEBB, CHAS. G. TAPPEN.
East Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 112 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
WM. P. BLEECKER.
New-York, July 16, 1855.

THE FIRM OF SWALM & LEEK has THIS DAY dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES B. LEEK who is authorized to collect and settle the bills of the firm.
WM. SWALM,
JAS. B. LEEK.
New-York, July 31, 1855.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy11'55-law1yW M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o19,'53-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
n22,'54-law2yW Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2, VIIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAS. P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS. BRINSMADE,
New-York, July 25, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School-Houses Nos. 18 and 36 in the XIIth Ward, agreeable to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAMES E. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY,
New-York, July 21, 1855. Committee.

## MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find, in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 126 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st.; third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed facsimile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. WARD—Makes the only sure cure.—His UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND cures when nothing else will—cures when all other things fail. Those who have suffered from pretenders warranted a cure. Office No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway. Established many years. Cures warranted. Consultations gratis. The remedy $1, with a book. Attendance till 10 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' GOLDEN TONIC AND PERIODIC PILLS—The only certain cure for female irregularities, weakness and obstructions. $1 per box. Sold at No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.—In all Climates and Miasmal Districts where Bilious and remittent fevers prevail this remedy will be found invaluable, and no persons exposed to infections should be without it. It speedily stops the Chills and subdues the Fever. In no case has it failed of cure. Price $1 50 per Bottle.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William-st., corner of Fulton, New-York; also, by Druggists generally.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 109 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

## FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $4. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturer.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ½ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

## RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 3:40 P. M., Dayton at 5:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 5:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Trains from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Passage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't, C. C. & C. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 5:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:25 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M., Passenger, 4 P. M., Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 5:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—NOTICE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail THIS AFTERNOON direct for Petersburg, without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point, or they can proceed south via Petersburg without detention, and with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Apply on board, or to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

N. B.—No Norfolk freight will be received.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $35. Pilatka $38.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 120 South Front-st. Philadelphia.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT & Co. 79 Murray-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do. $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, April 18 | 1855 | Saturday, April 21 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, May [illegible] | 1855 | Saturday, May [illegible] | 1855 |
| Wednesday, May [illegible] | 1855 | Saturday, May [illegible] | 1855 |
| Wednesday, May [illegible] | 1855 | Saturday, June [illegible] | 1855 |
| Wednesday, June 13 | 1855 | Saturday, June [illegible] | 1855 |
| Wednesday, June 27 | 1855 | Saturday, June [illegible] | 1855 |
| Wednesday, July 11 | 1855 | Saturday, July [illegible] | 1855 |
| Wednesday, July [illegible] | 1855 | Saturday, July [illegible] | 1855 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. [illegible];
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port-bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rock Light, new, | Emerald Isle, new, | Edward Stanley, |
| Albion, new, | Cambria, new, | Shamrock, new, |
| Driver, new, | Dreadnaught, new, | Queen of Clippers, n. |
| Northampton, new, | Cosmopolite, new, | City of Brooklyn, n. |
| Wm. Tapscott, | Benjamin Adams, | Empire, |
| Arctic, | [illegible], | [illegible], |
| Progress, | Andrew Foster, | Charles Buck, |
| St. Louis, | Galena, | Forest King, |
| Chimborazo, | Philanthropist, | Richard Morse, |
| Robena, | Houghton, | Glance, |
| Kossuth, | Continent, | Centurion, |
| Helios, | Consul, | Constellation, |
| Compromise, | New-Hampshire, | E. Z., |
| Underwriter, | West Point, | Adriatic, |
| A. Z., | Racer. | |

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amazon, new, | Southampton, | Northumberland, |
| Ocean Queen, | [illegible] Hudson, | [illegible], |
| Devonshire, | Margaret Evans, | American Eagle. |

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 LBS. BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four Hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad; no Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains; no Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids; no River Fever and Ague; no Cholera on this route—through, for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship GEORGE LAW, 2,500 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 2,600 tons burden, WM. LAPIDGE, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

## EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S FREIGHT, PACKAGE, PARCEL AND LETTER EXPRESS to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA—Office No. 50 Broadway. Our next Express will be dispatched as above, via Panama and Nicaragua routes, per Steamers GEORGE LAW and DANIEL WEBSTER, on MONDAY, August 6. Express via Panama closes at 1 o'clock, and via Nicaragua at 2 o'clock P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Goods shipped in bond.

An express letter-bag will be made up and forwarded in charge of a special messenger through to destination by each route. Letters must be enclosed in government ten cent envelopes. Rate for single letters 12½ cents each, prepaid. Government envelopes can be procured at our office.
FREEMAN & CO., No. 50 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 A. M.; Greenport, 6; Orient Point, 6:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 206 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water st., New-York.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

## ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 163 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and ... with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 86 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT HOLDEN, ... against JOHN A. STEWART, JAMES BERRY, ... [illegible] ... THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, 28th July, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au1-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM PAINTER, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK PARK[illegible], Defendant.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 John-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-four dollars, with interest from the 4th day of May, 1846, and seventy-five cents costs of protest. Also, for the further sum of one hundred and ... dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July, 1846; also, for the further sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of August, 1846; also, for the further sum of forty-five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1846; also, for the further sum of seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 10th day of July, 1846; and also, for the further sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1846, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 31, 1855.
RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of July inst.—Dated July 31, 1855.
RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against E. B. TARNUM, the true Christian name of defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed ... in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 125 ...-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the 22d day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, ... 1855.
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je27-law6wW

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER having made application to me in writing, setting forth that JOSEPH CARPENTER, late of the County of Otsego, in the State of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause; I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's Office of the County of Hudson, on the first day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said JOSEPH CARPENTER, should not be granted to the said NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER; and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks, at least once in each week, next preceding said day.—Dated July 28, 1855.
au1-law4wW* E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—CORNELIUS D. BLAKE against JOHN YOUNG, LEMUEL ARNOLD, Jr., and his wife, ACHLEY FITCH and CAROLINE W. FITCH, JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF and JOHN H. COULTER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. ... William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 26, 1855. GEO. C. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.
au1-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at ..., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1855.
PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, Administrators.
my26-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TWOMEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 38 Pine-st. (at McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE [illegible], Executors.
mh21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 218 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855.
JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator,
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.
ap26-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855.
je8-law6mW* ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LARAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 199 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1855.
jy11-law6mW* MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. [illegible], No. 87 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855.
MOSES L. HALE,
JOSIAH L. HALE, Executors.
JOSHUA HALE,
ap18-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 8th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.
JOSEPH E. MORTON, Executor.
je13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and [illegible] avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 23, 1855.
ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.
ap4-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated April 17, 1855.
THEO. J. FONDA, Administrator.
ap18-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of R. C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1855.
jy25-law6mW* SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.
mh28-law6mW* DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, From reliable information received from the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, this Department is advised that the Yellow Fever now prevails in both of these ports: Be it therefore known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health of this port, I, ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring said ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, to be Infected Places, and all vessels arriving from said places to be subjected to Quarantine. This proclamation to have full force and take effect from the 1st day of [illegible], 1855.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 28th, 1855.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For wheel and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## THE WARDS.

### Their Primary Elections.

Last night, according to advertisement, the Wards had their Primary Elections to chose delegates to attend the Syracuse Hard-Shell Convention (to be held Sept. 5.)

The order was to elect one delegate and one alternate from each Assembly District. But it happens that the Assembly Districts are but 16 in number, while the Wards number 22. In each of the Wards that constitute singly an Assembly District, the delegate and alternate were chosen directly. But where a District composed more than a Ward, they elected delegates to meet to-night and select then the delegates to the Convention. So below we give all the Syracuse delegates that have thus far been chosen. They are all out and out Hards—so thick shelled that they need to be opened with a knife—they close their hearts so tight against all the seductive appliances of all Soft Administrations, that like quahaugs when at the liveliest, you would probably smash and destroy them, before you could let daylight in upon their softer natures. DAN. SICKLES is one of them. Follows the list as far as chosen:

| Wards. | Delegates. | Alternates. |
|---|---|---|
| IV | Wm. Phillips, | Wm. Cleary. |
| V | E. B. Hart, | John D. Dickson. |
| VIII | John S. Hankins(?), | Stephen Hasbrouck. |
| IX | George Stebbins(?), | Sherman Brownell. |
| X | John Harrison(?), | Jos M. Marsh. |
| XI | John Hester(?), | Edwin Bouton. |
| XIII | Asahel S. Levy(?), | Wm. P. McCormick. |
| XIV | Dan. E. Sickles, | Ed. E. Cavenagh. |
| XV | Place not discoverable. | |
| XVII | Julius Jettison(?), | Jos. B. Benson. |

Where the polls were held it was not only quiet, but in some of them even positively stupid. Generally there was no opposition. In the Fifth there were 235 polled, all told. In the Eighth the votes ran up to 410, and probably there were a hundred or two voters present during the election. Though it is understood that the farce of coming up to vote, leaving wife and children and work, is often reprobated, and some enthusiastic politician will put in votes enough before the polling begins to answer for all his absent friends.

In the Ninth Ward, a second ticket was offered bearing the names of WM. MARTINE, delegate, and DANIEL WILLIAMS, alternate. It found but few supporters, as was shown in the fact that the regular ticket had 315 majority. Our reporter, in his effort to get the result of the election in this Ward, was directed to the wrong place. In accordance with the direction given him he entered a large apartment crowded with turbulent spirits. He was asked to show his ticket. But as he had not gone to vote, and nobody had given him a ticket, he was nonplussed. He soon discovered that he had intruded himself into a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of that Ward. The gentlemanly rowdies, there congregated, he thought were unnecessarily active in ejecting him. Having no baggage but a light hat, it was certainly his intention to retire just as soon as possible after discovering his mistake. If the rough grasp of the man who showed him the door was intended in kindness, he takes this occasion to return thanks. If he knew no better, he would advise him to seek better company and learn manners.

In the Fifteenth Ward, the place for the holding of the election was not stated in the public advertisement, and our Reporter was unable to find the spot, although he visited several liquor saloons in that Ward for that purpose. He is satisfied that there are Hards in the Ward, though how the multitudinous arrests under the Liquor law may have affected the old corps to their waste, he is not informed.

### Houses to Let.

We wouldn't be vulgar for the world, but vulgar or not, we must say that our friends, the landlords, have bitten their noses off, and no mistake. They stick high prices on their houses to let, and let them go vacant. They ask enormous rents and get them for about three-quarters of their property, while the remaining fourth goes unoccupied, save by rats, roaches, ghosts, and so forth. The *Real Estate Journal* says that there is more vacant property to let now than there has been at any time since the great panic of 1837. In Brooklyn it is about the same; property fetches about half its value when forced to a sale, and yet unwilling holders cannot rent at the rates that were current two years ago. Sir ISAAC, when his boot was burning, rang the bell for a servant to remove the grate—never dreaming that it was cheaper to haul up his foot. Our landlords are of the same philosophic family. That a reduction of rents to suit the times, would take their vacant houses off their hands, has not yet occurred to them, nor that half a loaf is better than no bread.

### Rachel.

Portraits of RACHEL begin to abound in the shop-windows. As she is to arrive before the present month ends, we would respectfully suggest that the puffing ought to begin. Where are the boots of RACHEL, and the fans with RACHEL on them, and the lives of RACHEL, and the stories of her filial affection and sisterly kindness, of her tender love for poor girls, and her charity to blind beggars—of RACHEL in the bath—(that did the job for GRISI)—and of RACHEL at the Church? Is "the man that manages the press" out of town, or is he simply asleep?

By the way, Yankees are fond of the good old Scripture Rachel—Rachel pronounced, as Aunt Rachel's name was, with a first class accent on the first syllable. May they so call her if they get enthusiastic? or must they ridiculously follow the French, and call her, almost as we call a certain relic—Ra-shelle? These are vital points. If that manager of the press is at Coney Island, we entreat him to come home and set us right at the start.

### The Silver Spoon Snatched Out at Last.

In pursuance of a resolution recently passed by the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Comptroller FLAGG has finally stopped the pay of the four Court Clerks who were nominated by Mayor WOOD last January, and subsequently rejected by the Board of Aldermen. Though these favorites of our late Mayor (Mr. WOOD) have performed but little or no service during the past six months, the City Treasury has contributed some $2,000 or $3,000 towards the support of their families. At last the silver spoon is plucked out of their mouths.

### A Disappointment.

As we were passing along Brooklyn Heights at about 10½ o'clock last evening, between Wall and Fulton Ferries, a sharp hissing noise, like the rush of steam, suddenly issued from a warehouse occupied by Mr. OLIVER HULL for storing drugs. This sound was immediately followed by a rush of flame and smoke from the windows and all parts of the building. A large number of persons assembled near the building, expecting to see the fire [illegible] its ravages; but after waiting some time, without any further demonstration, slowly left the scene—greatly disappointed.

### The Lager at Rondout.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

RONDOUT, Monday, July 30, 1855.

We had a lively time here to-day. Mr. VON BECK, one of the largest manufacturers of lager bier in this county, was hauled up for selling a couple of mugs of the lager. The loss to Mr. VON BECK, if the case had been decided against him, would have been $60,000. The case was dismissed by the Justice, after hearing the arguments of counsel. He did not believe he had the right to try the case.

There is plenty of lager and something a little harder to be had in Ulster County. S.

### Military Parade and Picnic.

Yesterday morning, the Newark [illegible] Continental Guard, Lieut. COX, Commanding, arrived in Brooklyn, in accordance with an invitation from the Brooklyn Washington Life Guard, Capt. PHILLIPS. They were received by the Life Guard, and after parading through some of the principal streets, both Companies proceeded to Staten Island for exercise, and the enjoyment of a day pleasantly and socially together.

At Clifton Park they were received by the New-York Independent Grenadiers, Capt. IRWIN, also out for a day's exercise and pleasure. The three Companies looked well and experienced a joyful day.

### The Yorkville Police Court.

The new Police Court for the upper end of the island has at last been organized, by the daily presence of Justice BOGART and his Clerk, JOHN QUACKENBUSH. As yet, there is but little criminal business transacted at this Court, but it will very soon increase, when the people of the district find out it is opened. The Court is held at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and already one or two *Skinners* have found their way there.

### Liquor Dealers, Hurry Up.

The Liquor Dealers' Societies have not relaxed in their vigilance or in their measures to thwart the Prohibitory Law. They meet regularly, and are actively engaged in collecting the needful wherewith to establish Capt. FRENCH's proposed Anti-Maine Law journal. They are yet, we understand, a long way off from that $100,000, but seem to be sanguine of raising that amount. They must pay up their contributions, or else their print will be too late for the Fall campaign.

☞ The gentlemen so superfluously mentioned in the *Post*, in connection with a recent sad casualty, wish to say that they are not responsible for the innocent, yet inconsiderate and annoying paragraph in question. Their names were not called for, any more than that of the driver of a passing market cart.

☞ A man stands nightly in Division-street selling smoked eels. The Club that engaged to live only so long as its members in turn, at their several houses, should be able at each meeting to devise a new dish, will please take notice.

☞ "Hot Corn," is cried again in the streets.

### Police News.

COMMOTION AMONG THE HISTRIONICS.

Yesterday, an actor, whose fame extends but little beyond the precincts of the Bowery, was arrested on a charge of larceny, in having wrongfully disposed of articles valued at from $600 to $700, the property of the complainant, a well-known danseuse of this City. From the evidence it appeared that the goods were held as security for the amount of $100 advanced. The Court was kept in a continued uproar, consequent upon the criminations and recriminations uttered on both sides. Mr. Justice Pearcey, after a patient hearing, dismissed the case—the parties agreeing to settle the difficulty by the payment of the money due.

ON A SPREE.

Thomas Belyer, the proprietor of a groggery at No. 248 West Thirty-eighth-street, was with several other "convivial souls" deposited in the safe-keeping of the Warden of the City Prison on a charge of disorderly conduct. It appears that they together assembled at the grog-shop mentioned, and used their best efforts, and not without fair success, to create a disturbance after the most approved method, by fighting, dancing, shouting, &c. The names of the parties so arrested were Mary Donaldson, aged 27, a domestic, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Donohue, Patrick Finn, Michael Castles, John Curran, Thomas Belyer and John McCann. They were all natives of "Erin's Isle."

ARREST FOR SELLING DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

The keeper of a liquor store at No. 396 Eighth-avenue, named James Wallace, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ross of the reserved corps, and taken before Justice Pearcey, at Jefferson Market, charged with vending liquor of domestic manufacture in contravention of the provisions of the Prohibitory law. He was held to answer at the Sessions. The warrant was issued on the complaint of Talman Allaire, of No. 420 Eighth-avenue.

A BAD HUSBAND.

Julianne Agnew, of No. 48 Hudson-street yesterday preferred a complaint against her husband, Harvey Agnew, at the Tombs, for brutal treatment in taking from her her children and turning her out of doors, as she alleges. She had been married to him nine years, and quarrels had lately arisen because of his habits of drunkenness. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

### Accidents at the Cooper Institute.

A laborer, named GEORGE SHANLEY, employed upon the erection of the Cooper Institute, near Eighth-street, fell from a window of the third story to the ground, and sustained severe injuries. JOSEPH REID, another laborer, in descending a ladder to assist SHANLEY missed his footing and fell to the pavement. He was rendered insensible, and it is thought suffered more injuries than his companion in woe. Both were conveyed to the City Hospital.

### Accident.

At 3½ o'clock on Monday afternoon an Irish laborer, in the employ of GEORGE NARSIN, the contractor for the grading of Eighty-sixth street, named GALLAHAN, had his leg broken by the fall of a quantity of earth upon him while he was excavating on the street near Avenue A. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, by Sergt. DECKER.

### Coroner's Cases at Public Institutions.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I perceive by your issue of yesterday that a correspondent, behind the bush of "Reform," makes a tissue of misstatements against the Coroners' Department generally, and the undersigned especially. By several respectable witnesses, I can refute the allegations there made, were it necessary to enter into the details of the case. However, the facts of the case are these: On the 29th of June last, Justice WELCH, of the Essex Market Police Court, requested me to take the *ante-mortem* examination of a German woman, named MARGARET FERTIG, who had been shot some days previously at her residence, No. 260 Delancey-street. I immediately proceeded to the place, and summoned a Jury of twelve men, and took her examination, occupying the entire afternoon in the proceedings, she being extremely prostrated from the effects of the wound. I was then informed that the father of the prisoner charged with shooting her would have her properly taken care of. Since that time I repeatedly sent my deputy to inquire after the woman's health, and he made his last visit two or three days previous to her death.

On coming to my office last Saturday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL informed me that he was about proceeding to Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body of a woman whose name, he said, was FERTIG. I thereupon informed him that I had the case already in hands, at the same time expressing myself much surprised that the deceased had been removed to that Institution. I immediately dispatched my deputy to the late residence of deceased, for the purpose of procuring her husband, the only living witness in the case. He was informed that he would not be at home until evening, so I was obliged to postpone the case for that day, and accordingly appointed 12 o'clock the following morning (Sunday,) for the proceeding of the inquiry. I went to the Hospital at the appointed time, and when about to proceed with the investigation, I was informed by my deputy that Mr. DALY had accosted him, saying, that he would "Get the newspapers to attend to me," and not understanding what he meant by this, I immediately sent for him. He came at my request, when I asked him why he applied such threats to me, giving him at the same time, a statement in full of all the circumstances attending the case. In reply, he said he did not mean to have his language applied to me particularly.

Your correspondent not satisfied with his falsehoods relative to the above case, must forsooth go farther and drag the poor "Lime-kiln Man" into the controversy. Now, in relation to this case, I would simply say, that after finishing the investigation in the case of the deceased woman, Doctor AMERMAN informed me that there was yet another inquest to be held at that institution, on the person of the "Lime-kiln Man," at the same time informing me that it was impossible for him to testify to the cause of his death, without making a *post-mortem* examination of the body. In accordance with the law governing such cases this was properly performed.

I would here state that I am not in good odor with some of the officials at Bellevue Hospital, from the fact that some of my investigations have not pleased certain of these gentlemen. This has been the case since the 17th of January last, when in the case of JOHN HANLON, the jury rendered a verdict censuring the action in his case, which, in their opinion, was not consistent with the public good, and relative to which I was attacked in your columns in an article under the head of "Bellevue Hospital Transfer Cases." This can readily be perceived by reading a card published by Mr. DALY in the *Herald* of yesterday, wherein he denies the existence of a rule a jury referred to in a verdict given at the New-York Hospital on last Sunday morning. By turning to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Jan. 20, 1855, you will find that in a communication from Doctors MATHEWS and HOAGEN(?), of Bellevue Hospital, these gentlemen quote the rule in the following words: "No patient shall be admitted into Bellevue Hospital suffering from a disease incurable and not likely to be benefited by medical treatment," for the purpose of shielding that institution from the odium attached to that case.

Your correspondent says the Jury did not understand of what disease the "Lime-kiln Man" died. He must know this to be untrue, as he was present and heard me explain the terms used in the medical evidence, that death was caused by inflammation of the membranes of the brain. He says the county was taxed $35 for this investigation, when the death of the patient was the result of natural causes. Now, to test his veracity, I would say that my charge for holding the inquest was $6 686, while Dr. AMERMAN's, of Bellevue Hospital, was $5—total, $10 686; not half the amount stated by your reforming correspondent.

I see he concludes his communication by expressing a hope that the work of reform may be brought home to the Governors of the Almshouse. In this I agree with him, and would recommend that they provide a proper Dead House, with ice and other necessaries, to guard against immediate decomposition of bodies until sufficient time shall elapse properly to investigate cases, and also give the friends of the deceased a fair chance to recognize or claim the corpses before interment in Potter's Field. This last object I deem of vast importance, not only in a criminal, but also in a civil point of view.

I now leave Bellevue for the present, assuring the officials there and the public generally that I court investigation into any official act of my life.

If I am correctly informed, there is no dead-house properly belonging to Bellevue. It was formerly in the Park, and was removed in the Spring of 1846 to Bellevue Hospital, and that it was then, as now, for the public use of the Coroner.

JOSEPH HILTON, Coroner.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 696 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 407 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 286 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

PURDY's NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Miss HATHAWAY, and the whole company appear at this house to-night in the Drama of the "Rag Picker of Paris," and in addition to this, the French Pantomime troupe, Mons. WEITAOFF, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mons. G. SMITH, and Mlle. THERESE will repeat their grand Pantomime of "Mazulm, the Night Owl."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only place in New-York where the new and rare pictures upon glass can be procured is at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway.

# LONG ISLAND.

### Closing Exercises in Brooklyn Schools.

In addition to our notice of the closing exercises in Public School No. 8 in Saturday's TIMES, we would mention that similar exercises were held in No. 7, York-street, under the direction of Mr. BUCK and Miss SHACKFORD, Principals of the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools, and of Dr. THORNE, of the Official Board. Several of the pupils distinguished themselves in the various exercises. Miss MARIA MURPHY, in Algebra and Arithmetic, displayed very decided proficiency; also, Misses M. E. SHAW, A. DYER, and A. WRIGHT, Masters R. WARREN, W. PHIPARD, J. GRAHAM were very prompt and intelligent. This school is well taught. Misses SARAH HOLMES and ELIZA TAYLOR sang a duet well. Certificates were given out, addresses, &c., were made. A large number of parents were present. In No. 16, (Eastern District,) a presentation of a copy of *Shakspeare* (illustrated) and other valuable works, was made by the school officers and teachers to Mr. DRINKLY, First Assistant in the Boys' Grammar School, on the occasion of his leaving the school to take a position in one of our public schools.

In No. 18, Remsen-street, the principal feature was the presentation, by Mr. FITCH, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, in behalf of the pupils of the second class, of a neat Britannia ware dinner and tea service to Mr. EDWARD BUSH, First Assistant, a very able and popular teacher, who has been appointed Vice Principal in the Twentieth Ward (new) School, No. 48, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Commendatory remarks were made by Mr. FIELD and others. The occasion was one of much interest, Mr. BUSH having been connected with the school from its opening. A very large attendance of parents and visiters were present.

Mr. KIMBALL's class in No. 14, also made a very fair display of proficiency in their leading studies. Alderman HARRIS presided. There has been much more interest exhibited by parents during these closing exercises than ever before.

### Election Districts of the Seventh Ward.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Monday night, the Seventh Ward was divided into three Election Districts, as follows:

*First District*—Commencing at the northeasterly corner of Bedford-avenue and Lynch street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Lynch-street to Division avenue; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of Division-avenue to Flushing-avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Flushing-avenue to Nostrand-avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Nostrand avenue to Myrtle-avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Myrtle-avenue to Washington-avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Washington-avenue to Flushing-avenue; thence easterly along the southerly side of Flushing-avenue to Bedford-avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Bedford-avenue to the corner of Lynch-street, the place of beginning.

That portion of said Ward lying south of Myrtle-avenue, to be known as the Second District.

That portion of the said Ward lying north of Flushing avenue, northwesterly of Lynch-street, to be known as the Third District. The Ward formerly was divided into two Districts.

### Fires.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning, about 1¼ o'clock, by Officer BLOOMMER, of the Third District Police, in the lime sheds of Messrs. VOORHEES & SPENCER, at the foot of Amity-street. It was extinguished by the officer, with the assistance of the neighbors. About 150 barrels of lime were destroyed. Loss about $300. Fully insured. The fire originated by water getting among the lime, which caused the barrels to burst and ignite.

A fire broke out about the same time in Schenck-street, near De Kalb-avenue, in a small stable. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

### The Public Offices.

The Common Council at their last meeting made the following changes of the Public Offices in the City Hall. The office of the City Clerk to be removed to the room now occupied by the Assessors, and the Collector of Taxes and Assessments to occupy the room vacated by the City Clerk. The room now occupied by Judge MOORE to be given to the Assessors. The Chambers of Judge MOORE to be removed to the room adjoining the office of the District Attorney on the second floor of the City Hall. The changes to take effect immediately.

### A New Stage Route in the Eastern District.

The Stage Committee of the Common Council, at the last meeting of the Board, reported in favor of granting a license to AUGUSTUS IVANS, to run a line of stages on the following route in the Eastern District: From Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferries, through Division-avenue to East New-York. The report was adopted by unanimous consent.

### Case of Cholera.

A man named WILLIAM SCHEEE(?), who resided at No. 383 Grand-street, New-York, was brought to the Fifth District Station House, Brooklyn, by Officer KENNEDY on Monday night, complaining of being unwell. Drs. NORTH and BRADY were sent for, but medical attendance was of no avail. He died during the night. Coroner REDDING held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict died of cholera was rendered.

### Passing Counterfeit Money.

HENRY MALDER, a clerk in a grocery store, was arrested yesterday by Officer VINNER, of the Fifth District Police, on the alleged complaint of CHARLES C. HULL, who charges him with passing a counterfeit $1 bill upon him, on the Bank of Cayuga Lake. The accused was held to bonds in the sum of $300, by Justice JACOBS, to answer the charge.

### Censure.

The Common Council passed a resolution of censure upon Assistant Capt. LATHAM, of the First District Police, at the last meeting for disobeying the orders of the Mayor in not tearing down the circus tent of Mons. FRANCONI, on the 23d July, about which such a fuss was kicked up at the time.

### The Common Council.

This body met on Monday night, last and remained in session until 1 o'clock for the purpose of finishing the business before them. After which they adjourned until the second Monday in September next.

### The Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday night, WILLIAM H. PEEE(?), Esq., of Green Point, was elected a member of the Board of Education in place of JOHN SILKWORTH, deceased.

### Accident.

A man named NORTON, residing in Pearl-street, fell from a building in the Navy-Yard a few days since and broke his thigh. He was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a critical condition.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### City Prison Report.

During July 109 commitments were made to the Jersey City Prison, for offences as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drunkenness | 66 | Violating City Ordinance | 11 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 6 | Assault | 7 |
| Disorderly | 4 | Stealing | 6 |
| Fighting | 4 | Suspicion of Theft | 2 |
| Vagrancy | 2 | Robbery | 1 |
| Total | | | 109 |

The nativity of the prisoners is stated to be as follows: Ireland, 86; England, 5; Germany, 1; France, 1; and the United States, 9; of which 1 was colored.

### The Generals in the Crimea and the Cabinets and Potentates at Home—Outward show of French and English Cordial Alliance—No Change in the Plan of the Eastern Campaign.

*From the Washington Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.*

It is not to be supposed that the Generals of the Allied Armies before Sebastopol will suspend their operations on account of the Cabinet and street convulsions in London. Nor, on any account, will the pageant proposed by the French Emperor, and fixed for the 14th of August, upon the occasion of the visit of the feminine British monarch to Paris, be deferred. The outward pomp and show of a cordial alliance must be kept up at home, and Russia must not be allowed to suppose that even Austrian influence, and the neutrality of all Germany can bring the war-pursuing powers to reason. Parliament will not be dissolved, but will expire on the 10th by limitation. Lord PALMERSTON will not retire, but will, getting in Lord JOHN RUSSELL, defy the lightning of public indignation and breast the "storm," which he cannot "weather."

The latest and best advices from the Crimea disclose the fact that all the speculations as to a change in the plan of the campaign by General PELISSIER are without foundation. There is to be no campaign in the interior of the Crimea—no attempt to cut off communication between Sebastopol and Simpheropol, and no complete investment of the former place. On the contrary, General PELISSIER declared, upon the day he took the command and in the most explicit manner, that it was necessary to pursue the siege, and nothing but the siege. "*Poursuivre le siege, et rien que le siege,*" are his words. The idea of a campaign in the Crimea with the design of bringing the Russians to a fight in the open fields, is, says my authority, adjourned, if not abandoned.

If the attack made on the 18th had been successful, it was to have been followed, almost simultaneously, by an assault on the Central bastion and upon the bastion de mot, and even Gen. BOSQUET's corps of observation would have been charged to make a diversion towards the plateau of a Mackenzie, with view to gain the best road from the Balbec. These facts show that there is no ground whatever for the pretence that Gen. PELISSIER acted hastily or without a plan, in the unfortunate movement of the 18th, which English and French presses have set up.

They hardly do him justice by their criticisms, and we ought to accept his own statement that he was obliged, by incidents that he did not foresee, to renounce the idea of pressing the assault, seeing that it could not be done without too much bloodshed. But, reverting to my authority, the French claim that they have not lost an inch of ground *since the battle of the 7th of June*; and that another time, they may have better luck. Meanwhile we are advised to believe nothing of stories of grand strategic movements, and to believe that the siege is to be the occupation of the Generals in command of the Allied armies. Private advices have satisfied me that the Russians will not be the first to complain of the want of water or of provisions, or of munitions of war.

It is not many years since I heard Mr. J. Q. ADAMS and Mr. HUGH LEGARE, of South Carolina, proclaim in Congress, and Mr. SAMUEL COLT declare, at his rooms in this city, that wars were over and gone by. The two former declared the first as statesmen and philosophers, and congratulated the world upon it. Col. COLT, at the same time, became convinced that his rifles, pistols and cartridges were no go, and that the time had come when nations would learn war no more; and, therefore, as I remember, he exploded powder and champagne, and divers other warlike munitions, in utter despair. Since that time, the whole world has been convulsed, war raging in both hemispheres, and always occurring without much warning.

As SIDNEY SMITH declared, a few years ago, "We have just done saving Europe, and I am afraid the consequences will be that we shall cut each others throats." The alternatives presented to all nations, except our own, and that may not long be an exception—is between war foreign and war domestic—for war is, if not the natural state, as Hobbs has it, the usual condition of mankind. These remarks might be applied, with some force, *to events and proceedings which are passing before our eyes.*

## MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 29, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th st., Mr STEPHEN ALBERT SMITH to Miss ANN ELIZA TRAFTON, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, July 29, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, pastor of Jane-st. M. E. Church, JOHN D. BRASSINTON to Miss CAROLINE MELISSA, youngest daughter of Walter W. Way, all of this City.

## DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 31, JAMES C. BLISS, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, 1st inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parker's,) between 22d and 23d sts. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 31, THOMAS TOPPING, aged 50 years.

His remains will be conveyed in the 12 o'clock train, for interment, in the family vault, at Troy, from his late residence, No. 300 Henry st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 31, Mrs. MARY CLARK, wife of James Chandler Clark, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., aged 57 years and 5 months. Gentle and loving in life, peaceful and happy in death, her last sigh a breath of prayer.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John H., James A. and Joseph S. Clark, and of her sons-in-law, D. A. Shotwell and John O. Brian, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Methodist Church, Jane-st., near Greenwich av., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 31, HORACE MANDEVILLE, infant son of Smith D. and Julia Ann Bellows, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 East 22d st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, Mrs. SALLY ANDREWS, relict of Joseph Andrews, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Simeon Dreyfous(?), No. 656 Houston st.

In Brooklyn, at No. 449 Myrtle av., on Tuesday, July 31, ELIZABETH BARBER, aged 2 years. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, July 28, Mrs. ESTHER MARY CRAFT, widow of the late Moses Craft, of that place.

At Troy, at Miss Bosworth's School, on Thursday, July 26, EMILY CLAPP, aged 13 years, 5 months and 21 days, daughter of the late Stephen D. Horton and Delia Clapp, and granddaughter of Philip Clapp, of Peekskill.

At Mechanicville, Saratoga County, on Friday, July 27, CHARLIE, youngest son of Joel and Abby G. Seymour, of this City, aged 5 years and 9 months.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 31.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | Ohio 6s '75 | 111½ | 20 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 29½ |
| 500 | do | 111 | 100 | do | b30 29½ |
| 3,000 | do | 111½ | 100 | do | b30 29½ |
| 11,500 | Indiana State 5s | 85 | 50 | do | 29½ |
| 13,000 | Ohio 6s '60 | 105½ | 350 | do | s 29½ |
| 500 | Virginia 6s | 97½ | 300 | do | 29½ |
| 5,000 | Missouri 6s | 88 | 300 | do | b15 29½ |
| 2,000 | do | b60 88 | 450 | do | 29½ |
| 5,000 | do | b60 88 | 100 | do | 29½ |
| 1,000 | Louisiana 6s | 93½ | 300 | do | b30 29½ |
| 1,000 | California 7s, '70 | 86½ | 300 | do | [illegible] |
| 500 | do | 86½ | 25 | Chi & Rock I Railroad | 91 |
| 1,000 | City 5s, '58 | 97 | 100 | Erie Railroad | b60 51 |
| 1,000 | Erie 1st Mtge Bds | [illegible] | 100 | do | b60 51 |
| 10,000 | Erie C Bs, '71 | 87 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 5,000 | do | 87½ | 50 | do | s10 51 |
| 1,000 | Erie Con. Bds. '62 | 96 | 150 | do | b3 51 |
| 12,500 | Erie Bonds of '75 | 86 | 50 | do | 51 |
| 1,000 | Hud R 2d M. Bds | 77 | 400 | do | 51 |
| 5,000 | Pan. Bd. 2d issue | 105½ | 100 | do | b15 51 |
| 5,000 | do | 105 | 200 | Harlem Railroad | 19 |
| 15,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds | 87 | 1,800 | Reading R. R. | s60 90 |
| 5,000 | do | b60 87 | 100 | do | 90 |
| 10,000 | do | 87 | 100 | do | s15 90 |
| 10,000 | do | s 87 | 100 | do | c 90 |
| 1,000 | New-York Cen. 6s | 91½ | 200 | do | s30 90 |
| 10,000 | Ill. C. R. R. F. L. Bds | 86 | 200 | do | b60 90 |
| 4,000 | Chi & R I R R Bds | 96 | 150 | Hud. River R. R. | s 41 |
| 500 | Clev & Tol Div Bds | 89 | 20 | Mich So & N Ia R. R. | 105 |
| 15 | Del. & Hud. C. Co | 121 | 25 | Cleve & Pittsb'g R. R. | 55 |
| 20 | U. S. Trust Co. | 111 | 10 | do | b 55 |
| 5 | Home Ins Co. | 95 | 150 | Gal & Chicago R. R. | s 105 |
| 20 | Arctic Insurance Co. | 98 | 50 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 80 |
| 225 | Penn. Coal Co. | 111 | 50 | do | s3 80 |
| 100 | Nic. Trans. Co. | b30 19 | 50 | Wis Lake Shore R. R. | 78 |
| 100 | do | 18½ | 50 | do | 78 |
| 100 | do | b10 18½ | 5 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 98 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s60 93 | 5 | Panama Railroad | 102½ |
| 50 | do | opg 93 | 400 | do | [illegible] |
| 50 | do | b30 93 | 200 | Ills. Central R. R. | 91½ |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Flushing R. R. 1st mortgage........Int. added 60
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mortgage.int. added 79
$3,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St Louis do. Int. added 83
$7,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mortgage. do 49@50

Messrs. BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN will hold a special sale of Stocks at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock. Their catalogue includes some valuable securities.

An auction sale of Bank and Insurance Stocks will be held to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. C. HALLIDAY, for the account of the United States Trust Company, as receivers, and others.

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Pan. Bs. (2d issue) | 105 | 50 | Cumber. Coal Co. | s60 29 |
| 45,000 | Missouri 6s | b60 88 | 200 | do | b60 29 |
| 25,000 | do | s3 88½ | 440 | do | s3 29 |
| 15,000 | Ill Cen R R Free. | | 100 | do | s3 29 |
| | Bs, without Priv. | 87 | 25 | Mich. Central R. R. | s60 97½ |
| 10,000 | Ill. Free. Bds.alim | 86 | 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | opg 93 |
| 20,000 | do | b60 86 | 14 | do | p.bo. 93 |
| 5,000 | do | 86½ | 200 | do | 93 |
| 10,000 | N. J. Cen. R. R. Bs | 105 | 100 | do | p. bo. 93 |
| 10,000 | Erie Bds. of '75 | b3 86¼ | 10 | Wis Lake Shore R. R. | 80 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. B. | c 87½ | 10 | do | 80 |
| 25 | Mechan cs' Bank | 115 | 10 | do | 80 |
| 100 | Canton Company | 27½ | 300 | Erie Railroad | b60 51½ |
| 100 | do | b10 27½ | 50 | Reading Railroad | 90½ |
| 100 | do | b10 27½ | 1000 | do | 90½ |
| 200 | Nicar. Trans. Co. | s3 19 | 100 | do | 90½ |
| 300 | do | b10 19 | 200 | do | b60 91 |
| 50 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 80½ | 100 | do | 90½ |

TUESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was quite active, while in prices there was a pretty general improvement. Railway shares were freely dealt in. Reading seemed the briskest, 4,900 shares thereof having been purchased at both meetings of the Board, closing ½ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. In Erie there were also large transactions during the early session, but only a limited business at the Second Board. Prices, however, were a shade firmer. New-York Central, ex-dividend, were in fair demand, and left off at 93½. Michigan Central ruled quiet at 97½, s60; Chicago and Rock Island at 96½, and Galena and Chicago at 105½. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Illinois Central, which brought 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, which advanced ½ ⅌ cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, which touched 59¼, b60, and Panama, which rose ½ ⅌ cent. Harlem and Hudson River were inactive, though quite firm. Of Railroad Bonds, the Board sales were to a fair extent. Illinois Central were ¼ ⅌ cent. dearer; do. Freeland, with privilege, 1½ ⅌ cent.; do. do., without privilege, opened at 86½, and closed at 87. Erie Convertibles, of '71, rose ½ ⅌ cent.; while Erie new Bonds were steady. Panama Bonds, second issue, were in more request, and reached 105. $10,000 New-Jersey Railroad Bonds brought 100; $4,000 Chicago and Rock Island Bonds, 96; and $1,000 New-York Central Sevens, 102½.

We heard that a considerable amount of Railway Bonds, purchased on Foreign account, were transmitted in the Boston mail for the *Canada*. The Bonds thus disposed of, were chiefly the Illinois Central Railroad Company's Freeland Bonds, the Erie, of 1875 and 1883, and the 8 ⅌ Cent. Bonds of the Michigan Central, all for the London market. There were no noticeable movements, in answer to Continental orders. In State Stocks, this day's transactions at both meetings of the Board were heavier. Missouri sixes sold freely and were steady. Ohio sixes, of 1860, realized 105½; and do. of 1875, 111@111½, closing at 111½. *Indiana fives were taken at 85; California* sevens, of 1870, at 86½; Louisiana sixes, at 93½, b3. $1,000 New-York City fives of 1858 brought 97. Cumberland Coal Stock was freely dealt in, and left off at 29½, b30. Other light fancies ruled about the same. The market generally closed firmly and buoyantly.

The Money Market presented no new feature. The Bank Statements published this morning were regarded as being quite favorable, and all parties seemed to have increased confidence. Loan and discount rates were unvaried, while there was far more money available to responsible borrowers than these needed. Foreign Exchanges were dull, and a shade lower, the principal closing *quotations for the Boston steamer being, on* London, 109½@109¾, and on Paris f.5 12½. It was stated that about three fourths of a million dollars in *specie* had been sent forward from this City to Boston for shipment in the *Canada* for Liverpool. The amount of exchanges through the Clearing-house to-day was $15,586,970 22, and the balances $690,257.

The auction sale of 2,841 shares of the Illinois Central Railroad, ordered by the Company, for non-payments of installments on the Stock, will be under the direction of A. H. NICOLAY, as auctioneer. The sale will take place on the 31st of August.

The coupons *of the Bonds of Washing*ton Township, Miami County, the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 1st Mortgage, and the Water Works of the City of Detroit, will be payable on to-morrow, (Aug. 1,) at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

B. OGDEN WHITE, Esq., of the firm of WHITE & STORM, was to-day elected a member of the Board of Stock Brokers.

### *City Trade of the Canals.*

Statement showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the last week in July, 1855. MERCHANDISE CLEARED.

| Articles. | On Erie Canal. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Sugar, pounds | 1,850,109 | 1,850,109 |
| Molasses, pounds | 305,196 | 305,196 |
| Coffee, pounds | 291,691 | 291,691 |
| Nails, pounds | 160,467 | 160,467 |
| Iron, pounds | 686,068 | 686,068 |
| Railroad Iron, pounds | 3,363,100 | 3,363,100 |
| All other merchandise, pounds | 2,257,367 | 2,257,367 |
| Total | 8,967,936 | 8,967,936 |

| | Left from Erie Canal. | Left from Champl. Canal. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 21,616 | 1,153 | 22,769 |
| Wheat, bushels | 5,700 | — | 5,700 |
| Corn, bushels | 104,800 | — | 104,800 |
| Rye, bushels | 3,300 | — | 3,300 |
| Oats, bushels | 40,700 | — | 40,700 |
| Bran & ship stuff, lbs. | 411,800 | — | 411,800 |
| Ashes, barrels | 287 | — | 287 |
| Pork, barrels | 398 | — | 398 |
| Bacon, pounds | 116,980 | — | 116,980 |
| Butter, pounds | 23,500 | — | 23,500 |
| Cheese, pounds | 2,700 | — | 2,700 |
| Wool, pounds | 150,500 | — | 150,500 |
| Domestic Spirits, gall. | 50,900 | — | 50,900 |

Tolls received, $9,421 18.

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 31.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $32,710,000 | Amount due to other Banks | 5,061,384 |
| Loans and Disc'ts | 53,601,712 | Deposits | 14,664,217 |
| Specie in Banks | 3,160,566 | Circulation | 7,326,636 |
| Amount due from other Banks | 7,[illegible] | | |

### TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is the business of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer for the month of July:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance July 1, 1855 | | $1,[illegible] |
| RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH. | | |
| On account of customs | $3,845,600 58 | |
| On account of patent fees | 5,418 25 | |
| On account of Post-Office Department | 339,127 77 | |
| On account of transfers | 500,000 00 | |
| On account of miscellaneous | 10,999 90 | 4,700,141 50 |
| | | $6,[illegible] |
| PAYMENTS. | | |
| Treasury drafts | $3,504,734 54 | |
| Post-Office drafts | 200,946 51 | 3,705,681 05 |
| Balance to July 31, 1855 | | $[illegible] |
| By balance, creditor, disbursing accounts | $1,160,866 60 | |
| By receipts during month | 1,705,891 [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To payments | | 1,556,000 [illegible] |
| Balance | | $1,[illegible] |
| By balance creditor, interest accounts | | [illegible] |
| To Payments | | [illegible] |
| Balance | | [illegible] |
| By receipts for customs in July, 1855 | | $3,84[illegible] |
| By receipts for customs in July, 1854 | | 4,217,[illegible] |
| By decrease in July, 1855 | | 371,750 [illegible] |
| By balance creditor, bullion and expense account for Assay Office | | $2,[illegible] |
| By coin received during the month | 936,314 94 | |
| By fine bars received during the month | 1,796,819 79 | 1,770,797 [illegible] |
| Total | | $4,[illegible] |
| To payments in coin | 863,787 76 | |
| To payments in fine bars | 1,777,856 91 | 1,840,[illegible] |
| Balance | | $2,[illegible] |
| By coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office | $4,428,128 74 | |
| By coin in hand, in Assay Office | 2,394,349 19 | 6,822,477 [illegible] |
| By fine bars in Assay Office | $317,667 48 | |
| By unparted bullion in Assay Office, and fine silver | 1,325,971 84 | 1,643,[illegible] |
| Total | | $8,[illegible] |

### Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 31—12½ P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand. Sales 700 bbls. at $8 75@$9 75 for good to extra Wisconsin; $9 50@$10 for good to extra Southern Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT in good demand for the interior, for milling. Sales 3,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at about $1 80, and 300 new Illinois Winter at $1 95. CORN lower and dull. Supply large. Sales 7,000 bushels at 71c., part delivered. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Lake imports yesterday: FLOUR 1,870 bbls.; CORN 30,000 bushels; OATS 17,002 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS same time: Flour 1,323 bbls.; Wheat 3,800 bushels; Corn 18,212 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 31, 6½ P. M.

There was a fair demand for FLOUR to-day for the interior trade, but we have no change to note in prices. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $8@$8 75, for good to extra Upper Lake; $8 50@$9 for Michigan and Ohio. WHEAT firm and demand good. Sales 3,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at $1 30; 300 bushels New Illinois, at $1 85, and 500 bushels old do., at $1 90. CORN rather quiet and lower, and holders reluctant to hold. Sales 25,000 bushels at 73½c. OATS held at 45c. CANAL FREIGHTS easier. CORN 10c.@10½c. to Albany and Troy. Lake imports for the last 24 hours. Flour, 1,[illegible] bbls; Wheat, 4,280 bushels; Corn, 29,094 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time. Flour, 650 bbls.; Wheat, 10,961 bushels; Corn, 32,912 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$[illegible] Lehigh Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; $6,500 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 87½; $200 Lehigh 6s, '70, 87; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 75½; [illegible] Wilmington Railroad 6s, 89; 50 Reading Railroad, 45½; 200 do., 45½; 50 New-Creek Coal Co., 2½; 400 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 100 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 52½; 200 Schuylkill Nav Pref., [illegible]; 200 Long Island Railroad, 17; 11 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 5 Farmers' and Mech. Bank, 60½; 12 do., 60½; 6 Commercial Bank, 57.

*Second Board*—$14,[illegible] City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Huntingdon and Broad-top R. R. 7s, 80; $4,000 Pittsburg 6s, ([illegible]) 81; $2,000 Union Canal 6s, 60½; 124 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 5 do., 44½; 5 do., 44½; 25 Lehigh Nav., 73; 51 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 50½; 20 Reading Railroad, 45½; 25 Vicksburg Railroad, 8; 200 Morris Canal, 15; 100 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 200 New-Creek Coal Co., 2½; 36 Girard Bank, 12.

*After Board*—100 Reading Railroad, 45½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 15 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½.

*Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 119@120½; Philadelphia 6s, 93½@93¾; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 45½@45¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 81@82; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44¾; Morris Canal, 14½@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@21; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 17½@17¾; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2½@2¾; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, 2½@2¾.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Alabama, from Savannah*—Miss Mary Davis, Miss S. A. Hopkins, Mrs E. H. Hopkins, Miss Freeman, Miss Brown, Miss Anna Sankey, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Footman, G. B. King, S. C. Stevens child and nurse, J. B. Jones, Mrs. Fravers, Miss Woodbury, Col. John B. Lamar, Capt. Lapham and daughter, Alex. Aiken, Miss Palmer, W. H. Miller, Mrs Hodges, John Reed, Robert Carroll, S. M. Nickerson, M. Titus, H. C. J. Hemenway, Mayor A. C. Walton, Mrs. Walton and 2 children, Mrs Savage, H. Grunmeyer and lady, Mrs J. W. Webster 4 children and nurse, Justin Snow, Chas D. Stuart, Master James Shorter, Theodore Nichols, John R. Thomson, Moses Smith, Jr., Miss Mary Scudder, George R. Burke, John Fountain, Jr., G. Brandon, W. P. Thomson, P. E. Hedott, J. C. Robertson, Nathan Brar, J. M. Machen, W. Woodbridge, P. D. Munford, A. J. Mulany, R. K. Syrd, Mrs D. Ladd, infant, and servant, Master Woodbridge, Mrs. M. E. Shorter, Isaac Scofield—and 16 in the steerage.

*In steamship Marion, from Charleston*—Miss F. A. Parker, child and nurse, J. B. Bee and lady, W. Carrington, lady, 2 children and nurse, P. P. Locke, C. F. Jackson, A. C. Wayne, H. R. Vass, J. Knobelock, H. Y. Gram, M. B. Cohen, D. O. Clarke, John Kinloch, Mrs Gray, Miss Gray, T. M. Horsey and lady, W. C. Dukes, Miss A. Dukes, Miss M. Dukes, Miss K. Dukes, Mrs. G. F. Duffus, H. M. McKenzie, G. W. Barnes, Mrs Preston, Miss V. Murden, J. Cummings, A. Wise, L. Bowie, H. S. Sorrel, Wm. Hayes, W. Parker Holmes, J. W. Caldwell, Wm. Bates, John Weaver, Miss Brady, Miss Pickering, A. J. White, Master White, H. McElrath, C. C. Curtis, Master J. W. Caldwell, J. T. Caldwell, Mrs. A. A. Burns, Miss J. E. Burns, E. McInnis, S. S. Farrar, D. Miller, E. Minnis—and 16 in the steerage.

*In ship Andrew Foster, from Liverpool*—Mr. W. Smith and lady, Mr. N. B. D. Whitman, Mr. Charles Wadsworth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets...... 7 16 | Moon rises.... 9 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 08 | Gov. Island.. 11 03 | Hell Gate.... 11 [illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, JULY 31.

### Cleared.

Ships—Calhoun, Trueman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Doman, (Ham.) Troutman, Hamburg, E. Bach & Kunhardt; Toulon, Upshur, St. John, N. B., Stanton & Thompson.

Barks—Antoinette, (Sic.) Bolla, Naples, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.; D. C. Yeaton, Pate, Glasgow, Wm. Lancaster; Averhard, Delius, (Brem.) Henhalde, Boonen, Stanton & Ruger.

*Schooners*—*E. Brooks, Gardner, Newport*, master; Harriet Ann, Harrington, St. John, N. B., Brett Son & Co.; Susan, Robbins, St. Johns N. F., Chase & Small; Miranda, Wetmore, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Sabine, Boozer, Newbern, master.

Propeller—Sarah, ——, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

### Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Sunday, at 1 P. M., Cape Hatteras Light bearing N., exchanged signals with steamships Knoxville and Nashville, bound S.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Passed in the River, bound in, bark Mazeppa, of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. July 30, at 5:30 P. M., passed brig Joseph Albion, of Hopewell, bound N.; same day, exchanged signals with bark Gold Hunter, bound S.

Ship Milton, (of Boston,) Mitchell, Bordeaux 36 ds., with mdse. to master.

Ship Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and 461 passengers.

Ship Woodcock, Lambert, London June 23, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark British Queen, (Br.) Isbister, Bristol, Eng., 45 ds., with coal and 50 passengers to H. C. Root & Sons.

Bark August and Emma, (Brem.) Kohler, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. and 26 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Arcadia, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Penobscot, (of Bangor,) Emery, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sitka, (of East Machias,) Gallison, Trinidad, Cuba, with molasses to Chesterlain, Pouvert & Co.—vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Jenny Pitts, Snow, for London. The ship Mascatt, for Bremen sld. the day previous.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Chapman, Wilmington, with naval stores to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Emily for New-York.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to E. & J. Herrick.

Schr. Matagorda, (3-masted,) Chadlers, from Virginia, with pine wood.

Propeller Westernport, (Cromwell's line,) Hall, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

BELOW—Ship Chicago, Chase, Liverpool June 18.

### Sailed.

Ships Calhoun, Trueman, for Liverpool; E. Robinson, Robinson, for St. Johns, N. B.; Hero, Stafford, for St. John, N. B.; Silas Holmes, Griffin, for St. Stephens, N. B.; Leander, Freeman, for Mobile.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W. E.; mer., calm; sunset, S. E.

### Memoranda.

Capt. Swift, of ship Andrew Foster, arr. at this port from Liverpool, reports: July 20, lat. 43 11, lon. 41 30, spoke ship Franconia, fm. New-Orleans for Boston, 14 days out, reports having run foul of a wreck in lat. 34, lon. 70, damaging her stern and cutwater.

### Whalers.

Capt. Mitchell, of ship Milton, arr. at this port to-day, reports; July 5, lat. 43 29, lon. 36 11 spoke whaling ship Minerva, Smyth, of New-Bedford, on a cruise, 40 ds. out, with 60 bbls sperm oil. July 26, lat. 39 32, lon. 60, exchanged signals with an American whale ship, showing a white flag with a red ball in it.

### Spoken, &c.

July 16, lat. 43, lon. 29 30, exchanged signals with ship Boston, hence for London; same day, was seen bark Wright, bound to Glasgow.

July 29, lat. 40, lon. 70, ship Adams, fm. New-Orleans for Boston.

### Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, July 22, brig Georgia, Carlton, for New-York in 3 ds.